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LITERARY REMAINS

OF

HENRY FYNES CLINTON, ESQ., M.A.

AUTHOR OF THE

'FASTI HELLENICI' AND 'FASTI ROMANI';

CONSISTING OF AN

AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND LITERARY JOURNAL

AND

Brief Essays on Theological Subjects.

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EDITED BY

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PREFACE.

After the decease of the learned Author of the 'Fasti Hellenici' and 'Fasti Romani,' who by these works had gained for himself a very high and extensive reputation for sound scholarship and for careful and accurate research, it was found that he had left behind him a brief Autobiography of his early life, and a Journal for the last thirty-four years, containing a circumstantial diary of events during the whole of that period (though less full in the latter part of it), interspersed with valuable reflections and remarks on a variety of subjects, especially however with reference to his literary pursuits; and therefore styled by himself a 'Literary Journal.'

The distinctive features of his character, as displayed in these records of his thoughts and feelings,

are, an ardent thirst for knowledge, an absence of ambition for worldly honours and distinctions, a profound reverence for the Most High, and an earnest desire to consecrate the labours of his intellect to His honour.

It is thought, therefore, that it may be conducive to the interests of classical literature, and may promote even the cause of religion, as connected therewith, to publish portions of the Autobiography and Journal. For it may be useful to the student, as a stimulus to his own efforts, to notice the ardour with which the Author of the 'Fasti' commenced, and the patient diligence with which he pursued, his classical studies amidst difficulties and discouragements; and to trace out the steps by which the idea of his great work assumed form and shape in his mind, as his literary stores accumulated, until he committed the results of his labours to the Press, and attained his eminence as a Chronologist. And it must be interesting to every right-thinking reader to observe how deeply the studies of so eminent a Scholar were imbued with sound religion. It will be seen that he regarded the particular line of study, for which his inclinations and previous habits best fitted him, as an

especial duty marked out for him by his God; that, viewing it in this light, he pursued it to the latest period of his life; and that, influenced by this motive, he sought for Divine help on his Chronological labours, and ascribed his literary success to the aid which he implored.

The remarks upon various authors, and upon education, and occasionally upon political subjects (during the twenty years of his Parliamentary life), which are interspersed, may be deemed not devoid of interest. The notices of his studies will probably be dry and uninteresting to the general reader, but they will not be without their value to the student. They show the course and method of study pursued by an eminent Scholar, the quantity read and digested in a given time, and the laborious diligence with which he collected materials for his 'Fasti.'

In short, we have here a wise and learned man—a man of great natural abilities and extensive acquired knowledge—freely expressing his sentiments upon a variety of subjects, noting down his own experience and progress in the paths of classical literature, and exhibiting sincere and unostentatious piety.

Whatever in this volume is not altogether of a

literary nature, is published simply for the purpose of giving a connected and narrative form to the whole, and of displaying the lineaments of the Author's character as a man and as a Christian, in his various social and domestic relations.

The passages included within brackets, inserted in the text in smaller type, are the remarks of the Editor, introduced for the purpose of explanation, or illustration, or connection.

September, 1854.

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ERRATUM.

In page 53, cancel the last sentence, beginning "In this house," and substitute the following: "This house was visited by Dr. Johnson on June 2, 1781. For the account of his visit, see Boswell's Life of Johnson, under that date."

LITERARY REMAINS

OF

HENRY FYNES CLINTON.

PART I.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

1781–1818.

THE first eight years of my life were passed at Gamston, in the county of Nottingham, where I was born, *January 14th*, 1781. I still imperfectly remember that part of Nottinghamshire, and some of the incidents of my early years. In March 1789 my father removed to Cromwell, in the same county.

[Dr. Fynes Clinton, the father of Henry Fynes Clinton, was born February 29th, 174$\frac{7}{8}$. He married, in July 1779, Emma, daughter of Job Brough, Esq., of Newark. He was Vicar of Newark, 1777; preferred to the Rectory of Gamston, 1778, by Henry Fiennes (or Fynes) Pelham Clinton, ninth Earl of Lincoln and first Duke of New-

castle.* In 1788, through the influence of the same patron, he became Prebendary of Westminster, and in 1789 vacated Gamston for the Rectory of Cromwell, which, as well as Gamston, was presented to him by the Duke of Newcastle. In 1797 he became minister also of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of the Abbey Church of St. Peter's.

Dr. Fynes Clinton was descended, in an unbroken line, from Henry, the second Earl of Lincoln, who died 1616.

Henry, the second earl, married (first) Catherine, daughter of the Earl of Huntingdon; from which marriage is descended the present twelfth Earl of Lincoln and fourth Duke of Newcastle (of the family of Clinton). He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Morrison, widow of Lord Norreys, and mother of the Earl of Berkshire: from this marriage was descended Dr. Fynes Clinton, the father of Henry Fynes Clinton.

A remarkable incident befell Norreys Fynes, *alias* Clinton, the grandson of the second Earl of Lincoln, and the great-great-grandfather of Dr. Fynes Clinton. It is thus recorded in an ancient manuscript:—

"Norreys was in the service of Charles the First, during all his wars; in which he received several wounds. He was taken prisoner at Northampton by the Parliamentarians, and condemned to be hanged, as a spy. But Prince Rupert, having taken one Mr. Wright of Uxbridge, ob-

* *First* of the family of Clinton, but *second*, reckoning Thomas Pelham, as the first of the new creation.

tained an exchange; and the trumpeter came just in time, the rope being about the neck of Norreys Fynes, and he at the gibbet in the market-place, and the 13th Psalm singing; which concluded, he was to be hanged. The Prince sent sixty marks to bear his charges to Uxbridge, and if dead to bury him."

Thus it would seem that the very existence of the future author of the 'Fasti' depended upon the length of the psalm sung by the Parliamentarians on that occasion in the market-place of Northampton. If it had not been for this canting custom of singing psalms before the execution of their prisoners, the trumpeter with the exchange would have obtained only the dead body of Norreys, who would have died childless, all his children having been born subsequently to this event. He died in 1693, aged seventy-eight.

The same manuscript records a singular circumstance respecting Norreys' younger brother Harrington.

"There is a tradition that Sir Henry Fynes, his father* (the son of Henry, second Earl of Lincoln), being out hawking, killed a blackbird with a half-moon on his breast; upon which he said, 'Pray God Harrington be well!' By calculation it proved that at the same hour of the same day Harrington was killed. He was basely slain by a pikeman in an orchard, where he had fought with an officer, whom he had either killed or wounded."

* For Memoirs of Sir Henry Fynes, written by himself, see 'Gentleman's Magazine,' vol. xlii., pp. 87, 161–164, A.D. 1772.

The father of Dr. Fynes Clinton, Norreys Fynes, was appointed Governor of the important island of Jamaica, in 1757. Before however he could leave this country to enter upon his government, he died of gout in the stomach. Emma Brough, the mother of Henry Fynes Clinton, was descended from an ancient Nottinghamshire family, which distinguished itself on the Royalist side in the time of the Great Rebellion. This family traces its descent, in common with the Lords Brough, Borough, or Burgh, of Gainsborough, from Hubert de Burgh, Justiciary of England in the time of Henry the Third, "the ablest and most virtuous minister that Henry ever possessed."]

In the summer of 1789 I was taken to Southwell school, where I remained seven entire years,—till the summer of 1796. In that time I acquired a competent skill in Latin, and made some progress in Greek. Our master, the Rev. Magnus Jackson, was very severe, but thoroughly versed in the Latin language. Of his acquirements in Greek I was not so capable of judging. His manner of teaching was excellent. He was especially attentive to grammar, in which he was accurately versed. It was his practice to make the boy who construed read over a whole period of the author throughout, and then to require him to point out the principal verb in the sentence, which being found, the words of the sentence were to

be read according to the grammatical order of their construction, and then the English of the whole was to be given at once,—an excellent method, and much superior to the practice of rendering each clause or word separately.

When I left this school I knew Virgil, except the Georgics; almost the whole of Horace; the Gallic War of Cæsar; Sallust; and the Catilinarian orations of Cicero. In Greek, I had read St. John's Gospel; the first four books of the Cyropædia; and the first four or five of the Iliad.

We read, among other English books, Goldsmith's History of Rome, and the Lives of Plutarch by Langhorne (I think); together with Pope's Iliad.

I acquired at Southwell, from these sources, some knowledge of Roman history; I had not much impression of the history of Greece.

Notwithstanding the severity of the discipline, I always think of Southwell with delight. I associate any favourite book that I may have read with the recollection of the place where I first studied it. Thus, Thucydides or Demosthenes carry me back to Oxford; the idea of Bangor is associated with Josephus and Arrian; the recollection of the Isle of Wight with Isocrates and Xenophon; and I always connect with the recollection of Southwell and its scenery, the striking and splendid passages of the Roman history,

the story of the first Cyrus, and the sublime images of the Iliad. On these accounts I remember Southwell school with delight. My obligations to Mr. Magnus Jackson are very great. I owe whatever I may have since learned to that rigid discipline, and to the habits of application and attention which were taught me at Southwell school.

In September 1796, at fifteen and a half, I was removed to Westminster School. I remained there till Easter, 1799. In this period of two years and a half, I did not make so great progress as I might have done. The necessity of application was not imposed upon me. I was not pressed with grammatical questions, nor watched with the rigid accuracy of my old Southwell master. What was appointed for my school business was performed without much exertion; because no other Latin books were put into my hands than Virgil, Horace, and Sallust (and these I had already studied at Southwell); and because in Greek, which was principally Homer, I found there was not the same demand for laborious accuracy which there had been in my former place of discipline. There remained to me much more leisure-time than I had been formerly accustomed to have. This leisure I employed in ranging over the books that happened to please my fancy best: so that the opportunity of confirming and fixing upon my mind the habit of close attention,

which I brought from Southwell, was not duly cultivated.

I added nothing at Westminster to my stock of Latin authors. In Greek I went through the Iliad and Odyssey, four plays of Sophocles, two of Euripides, and the funeral orations of Lysias, Thucydides, and Plato. These were the extent of my classical acquirements. For the rest, my private readings were, Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets,' the works of those poets themselves, many dramatic pieces of Bell's 'British Theatre,' and Mitford's History of Greece. I had access to these works in the chambers of my most kind and affectionate uncle, Job Charlton Brough, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn; and by the advantage I enjoyed of consulting his excellent maps, I acquired a taste for geography.

On April 6, 1799, my father accompanied me to Oxford; and in the evening we were introduced to Dr. Cyril Jackson, the Dean of Christ Church; with whom we found in his library Marsh, my future tutor, and Mr. Carey, afterwards successively Bishop of Exeter and St. Asaph, at that time Censor of the College, and subsequently the successor of Dr. Vincent, as Head Master of Westminster. The next day my father returned to London, and left me to myself. This commencement of my Oxford life was singularly pleasant: I found myself in possession of a new

kind of liberty, being for the first time in my life considered and treated as a man. I was surrounded by my former companions and schoolfellows of Westminster, and with these I enjoyed the time at my disposal.

I remained at Christ Church, residing the whole of every term, for seven years and eight months, till December 1806, when a new scene opened upon me.

I carried with me to the University a more limited stock of classical reading than ought to have been possessed by a boy of eighteen, who had been ten years subjected to school discipline. But I had conceived a strong passion for literature, especially Greek. My curiosity to read through the Greek historians had been inflamed by the perusal of Mitford's History, and by the praise which he bestowed upon the original writers from whom he drew his materials. Fortunately Herodotus and Thucydides were the first authors that were put into my hands. I admired Demosthenes, though I had only read portions of him. Plato was my favourite. But the most solid literary advantage that I derived from Westminster was a taste for the Greek tragic poets, which was awakened in me by the study of the four plays of Sophocles, and the two of Euripides above mentioned, recommended and embellished by the able exposition of Dr. Vincent.

I was seized, at my first entrance upon Oxford, with the desire of collecting books, especially Greek. My ambition was to have a legible text of each, without the encumbrance of Latin versions; for I had imbibed from my old master at Southwell a dislike and contempt for versions, clavises, and all the pernicious helps by which the labour of learning is shortened to the student. He had taught us that the meaning of an author was to be sought by diligent application to dictionaries and lexicons; that expedients for shortening the labour encouraged the negligent in their negligence; that what is easily learned is easily forgotten. My zeal in the adoption of these principles was such, that I mutilated my books to purify them from the accompanying Latin versions; and I at this time possess Brunck's Sophocles and Aristophanes, and the Euripides of Musgrave, from which I detached and destroyed the Latin versions.

In indulging my passion for collecting books, I often made great mistakes, from ignorance, and from the want of judicious advisers; sometimes purchasing a bad edition at a high price, sometimes parting with a valuable book in exchange for a worse.

My literary zeal was much increased by the conversation and example of two of my companions and contemporaries in particular—John Symmons and John Conybeare. Conybeare had no great depth of

learning, for he had not the necessary diligence; but he had quick natural talents, a ready flow of eloquence, and a good taste. He delighted to talk on literary subjects, and had the talent of expressing himself plausibly, with a show of greater learning than he possessed. He had an excellent collection of books, of which he liberally permitted the use to his companions. In these conversations, questions of literature were started and discussed with ardour. I often found my literary inclination increased by his discourses, and by turning over the books which adorned his apartment. Symmons possessed in reality all that learning of which the other could only talk. Having had the advantage of good early instruction, he came to the University with a degree of erudition and critical knowledge of Greek, to which the usual course of academical reading could add but little. His extraordinary faculties, his wonderful memory, his strong relish for the beauties of literature, added to great application, qualified him to rise to the very first rank of critical scholars. The conversations and discussions of Symmons upon Greek literature inspired me with a zeal for those pursuits. We sometimes studied together; and, from the occasional information which fell from him (although information was not willingly given), but more especially from the enthusiasm of his discourses, inflaming me with a de-

sire to emulate him and to acquire the same knowledge, I derived more advantage than from the instructions of the authorized teachers of the College.*

These were my chief associates for almost the first two years of my College life. During this time, however, I was indolent: for the first time in my life I found myself at liberty, and master of my own time, and I abused that liberty. My reading was desultory, and an amusement rather than an occupation. I wandered from book to book in search of striking passages, till at the end of term my required portion of reading was still unprepared; and I was obliged to get it through by a hasty application of a few days or nights. The first time that I began to study regularly was on the 17*th of January*, 1801, when I commenced the 'Prometheus' of Æschylus, which I read, with the commentary of the German editor, in three weeks. I employed another fortnight upon the 'Seven Chiefs,' which I studied in the same manner and with the same care. I then proceeded to the perusal of Livy for the first time, and finished the first Decade in about six weeks.

During the progress of these studies I removed to Fell's-buildings, a situation better adapted for study,

* Both these companions of my youth are now dead. Poor Symmons, I have been informed, died in the summer of 1830, at Paris, in much distress.

in the month of *May* 1801; there I resided from that time till I quitted Oxford. From this period my studies became more systematic, my diligence was greater, and I no longer turned over books for amusement merely. From this period, *January* 1801, I date the beginning of a more useful habit of study and literary occupation.

The five months of vacations in each year I passed with my father, sometimes at Westminster, sometimes at Cromwell. Occasionally I pursued some branch of classical study there, but more frequently omitted these studies altogether, and either idly wasted the time, or unprofitably employed it in desultory English reading.

1802.

In the spring of this year, I was diligently employed in preparing myself for examination, in the Public Causes of Demosthenes, and in Æschylus, and in the 'Rhetoric' of Aristotle. My examination took place in the beginning of June. The persons examined were *Parry Jones, myself, Symmons, Gehagan, Heathcote,* and *Impey*. The new system had been just established, and we were, I think, the second set that were examined under the new regulations. We all acquitted ourselves pretty well. For myself, the Dean expressed himself satisfied, treated me with

great kindness, and eventually made me a *student of Christ Church.*

In November, the two *** were given to me as private pupils. They were exceedingly ignorant; never attempted Greek, and but little Latin. During the two years that they remained (till July 1804) they derived certainly no benefit from my instructions, nor was the office of their instructor desirable. It gave me however a footing in the College, and I became a student in December.

1803.

March 17, I took my Bachelor's degree. The long vacation was passed in Nottinghamshire. I do not remember much application to books. It was the summer in which the Hoveringham Cricket Club had their meetings, which I frequented. Returning to Oxford *October* 15, I was appointed by the Dean private tutor to the Earl Gower (the present Duke of Sutherland). I remained in this charge till June 1806, three academical years. Lord Gower was a young nobleman of regular habits, disposed to application, desirous of acquiring knowledge, and was of attainments very much superior to most young men of rank who come to the University. As I trust our readings together were of some service to him, so they certainly were of advantage to myself in a literary point of view. The

necessity of being prepared to do justice to the author who was the object of our studies, obliged me to an accurate attention which, without that motive, I might not have bestowed; and the course of reading that we went through together, was precisely that which I should have desired for myself. We read through the Odyssey, the whole of Thucydides, the three orations of Æschines, the best orations (that is to say, the longest) of Demosthenes, and the whole of Pindar.

1804.

In *June*, I experienced new marks of the Dean's kindness, in being appointed to the *commemoration speech*, and in receiving the first Bachelor's prize: Moysey had the second.

The long vacation was passed in Nottinghamshire. During the summer I read through Aristophanes, with the notes of Brunck: I finished the eleven comedies in about six weeks, at Cromwell. I do not recollect what other studies occupied the remaining period of the vacation, or whether any. In October I returned at the usual time to Christ Church, and to my office of assisting the studies of Lord Gower. The two brothers, my former pupils, had quitted Oxford before the vacation; but their place was now supplied by Sir James ———, to whom the Dean introduced me as private tutor. He was a young man of the

most amiable dispositions, not however very much versed in literature. Greek he had no chance of acquiring, and in Latin he was no proficient. These deficiencies however were to be imputed to his instructors: he had been wretchedly taught, and wretchedly grounded. In his own inclination he was sufficiently desirous of knowledge, and was anxious to attempt much: I willingly gave him my time, as it was my duty to do. Between him and Lord Gower my morning hours were pretty well engaged and occupied.

At the end of this year I was much shocked by the death of my Uncle Frank Brough. This unexpected event, which happened in his fortieth year, first taught me by personal experience, in the untimely loss of one so near to me, the uncertainty of human life. I have since witnessed many other instances, and this lesson has been but too often impressed upon me.

1805.

I had now begun the twenty-fifth year of my life, without any other views for the future than those which were contained in the profession of a clergyman. I believed myself destined for an academical life, which was to end in my taking orders. In *March*, of this year, a new prospect was opened to me. On the 17th of that month *Mr. Gardiner* made himself known to

my father. He told him, that his nephew being lately dead, he found himself, at eighty-one years of age, without an heir by the father's side, to whom he could bequeath his possessions; that he looked around him for the relations of his mother, from whom he had inherited the greater part of his property, and to whose family he was anxious that it should revert. He therefore sought my father, who was the great-nephew of his mother, and fixed upon his eldest son as his successor in his landed property. On the 27th of April, I went up to Westminster to be introduced to this new friend and benefactor, and passed two days at my father's house for the purpose of becoming acquainted with him. Mr. Gardiner *particularly stipulated that I should not take orders.* His desire was that his heir should be a country gentleman, and capable of secular employments. My design of taking orders was consequently abandoned. I returned however to my usual literary occupations, and looked upon an academical life as my probable destiny for some time to come.

This year I was examined for the Master's degree, and, as a preparation for it, I had employed the Christmas vacation in London in the careful perusal of Sophocles, with the Scholia; and the Easter vacation in reading over the whole of Livy. To these I added Thucydides, who had become familiar to me in the course of my readings with Lord Gower. After

the examination, I passed the first six weeks of the long vacation in London, and at this time began the composition of the tragedy of 'Solyman.' After the latter part of the long vacation at Cromwell, I returned to Oxford, October 14th, and took my Master of Arts degree.

1806.

This last year of my Oxford life began inauspiciously, with the death of my most excellent and kind-hearted uncle Job Brough, who followed his brother to the grave, thirteen months after, at the age of forty-seven, by a lamentable accident. He was killed by a fall from his horse in hunting. This event happened in the beginning of January. I carried with me to London my brother Clinton,* then a boy of thirteen, and passed on to Oxford on the 21st of January, at the moment when the whole nation were in anxious apprehension of the death of Mr. Pitt, whose recovery was then declared hopeless. I continued in the charge of my two pupils till the month of June, when Lord Gower quitted the University. The last books that we read together were Pindar, and the 'Rhetoric' of Aristotle. Our last literary interview was on the 20th of June; I took my leave of him with sentiments of regret and esteem.

* Afterwards student of Christ Church, and subsequently Barrister at Law, and M.P. for Aldborough, Yorkshire.

After the vacation had commenced I remained at Oxford till the 12th of July, engaged in the study of the Orators, in Reiske's edition. Among other parts of the collection I read Andocides, and a great part of Lysias. On the 12th of July I returned to Cromwell for the last long vacation.

I do not remember any literary occupations of importance during the three months that I passed in Nottinghamshire, except that a part of the fifth act of my play of 'Solyman' was written in July. This period was more occupied with engagements and visiting, than any former vacation. Thus I pleasantly passed thirty-six days out of the three months of my stay. I made two visits to Clumber*; and the Clumber family, that is to say, the Duke, General Craufurd, and the Duchess Dowager, passed three days at my father's, at Cromwell, in the beginning of September. I notice these visits, because they may have had some influence on my future destiny.

On the 17th of October I returned to Oxford. There I resumed my academical occupations with Sir James ———, now my sole pupil. I had already explained to the Dean my reasons for declining to engage any further in the tuition of the college, and he had taken my resolution in good part, and was satisfied with my reasons. But I still looked forward to literary occupations, although not official

* The seat of the Duke of Newcastle.

duties, in the University, and was applying my attention to objects of classical study, when about a week after my return I was surprised by a letter from my father, announcing the Duke of Newcastle's parliamentary intentions, and conveying an offer of bringing me in for Aldborough. My father mentioned this as a matter which required no hesitation, and to which there could hardly be imagined an objection; and that he had therefore accepted the proposal for me. Accordingly, on the 3rd of November, 1806, I saw myself declared one of the representatives for Aldborough.

There could not be at that moment in the whole kingdom one more astonished at finding himself called to the duties of a Member of Parliament, or more unprepared and unqualified for such a situation, than I was. It was a station which I had never contemplated as within the reach of probability. Till four-and-twenty I had lived with the persuasion that my destiny was the Church; and to this profession I was well, though not ardently, inclined. I had for the last three years exercised the office of private tutor in the college; and notwithstanding that Mr. Gardiner had altered my views of taking orders, yet I still felt myself destined to an academical, or at least a literary life: my studies, my tastes, my habits, were all academical; and they might well be so, after

almost eight years' residence at the University, during the most critical period of life, from eighteen to twenty-six, with these occupations and prospects.

I immediately began to qualify myself, if possible, for my new calling, by laying aside my classical pursuits, and by seeking for such knowledge as the shortness of the time would allow. The interval between the 3rd of November and the meeting of Parliament, forty days, I devoted to the study of Smith's 'Wealth of Nations,' and Smollett's 'Continuation of Hume,' for English history since the Revolution. I took my final leave of Oxford on the 15th December, 1806.

[The energy of my brother's character was remarkably displayed in the industry with which he thus immediately set about preparing himself for the duties of his new situation. Few young men of his age, if thus *unexpectedly* placed in Parliament, would retain the equanimity and composure of mind requisite for calm and steady application at once to a new branch of study. The novelty of position, so wholly unlooked for, would naturally produce a temporary distaste for intellectual pursuits. But a serious perception of responsibility, and a resolution to discharge conscientiously the duties to which he might be summoned, were, throughout his life, prominent features in my brother's character. Therefore he instantly relinquished for a time his favourite studies, and quietly set to work to make himself master

of such books as he thought would assist him in qualifying himself for his new duties.]

The last two or three years of my Oxford life were passed very pleasantly. It happened at this time that an unusual number of my contemporaries remained resident, as Bachelors: so that I found myself, after taking my degree, still surrounded by my former companions, without being driven to seek for new society among those who were below me, or those who were above me, in point of standing. It is sufficient for me to write the names of *Jones*, *Gaisford*, *Impey*, and *Mackenzie*, in order to recall the memory of many hours pleasantly passed in the enjoyment of cheerful conversation, joint studies, literary discussions, and friendly meetings, in which some part of almost every day was spent. By the society of these four, I found my evil propensities corrected, my habits of regularity confirmed, my better affections improved. There were not a few of the hours which I passed with other companions (who, though very pleasant, were not sober-minded associates) which I remember with regret, and could wish to have been otherwise employed: but I have no cause to repent of any hours that were passed in the society of Jones, Gaisford, Impey, and Mackenzie.*

* Jones, Impey, and Mackenzie were my schoolfellows at West-

Though I had pursued classical learning with zeal, yet, at my leaving Oxford, my acquirements in Greek and Latin were not extensive. I was versed in the *language*, but unacquainted with the *writers* of ancient Greece. Not only the less obvious Greek authors were unknown to me, but many of those who ought to have been in the hands of one who had passed eight years in these studies. I had never heard, for instance, of Dion Cassius; I had never seen Isocrates, or Athenæus, or Pausanias, or Strabo, or Appian. I had not read any part of Plutarch in the original. Among the poets, neither Callimachus, nor Apollonius, nor Theocritus, nor Hesiod were known to me; and fourteen of the tragedies of Euripides were still unread. In Latin, my acquaintance with the chief authors was proportionably limited. Except the Orations, read at Southwell, I had not studied any part of the works of Cicero. I was ignorant of Quintilian, and Tacitus, and Pliny. I had twice perused Livy with attention; and this author formed the only addition to the stock of Latin which I brought with me from Southwell.

The amount of what I read in Greek in the seven

minster, and were intimate with me from the first: my acquaintance with Gaisford (now Dean of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Greek) was of a later period, and did not begin till the fourth year of my residence at Oxford.

years and eight months of my Oxford life, between April 6, 1799, and December 15, 1806, did not equal in quantity the *fifth part* of what I have since read in the same space of time,—between April 1810, and December 1817. I went through, at Oxford, about 69,322 verses of the Greek poets, and about 2913 pages of prose authors; making together an amount of about 5223 pages. The course of Greek reading which I had completed in the latter period, estimated, for the sake of a comparative view, by the same scale of pages, makes a sum of 28,887, being almost *six times* the amount of the former quantity.

The few authors however which I had read, I knew well; and they were the best. At the time of my leaving Oxford, I possessed the following writers.

Homer . .	verses 27,000	pp. 2,310
Pindar	5,560	
Æschylus	8,139	
Sophocles	10,341	
Aristophanes . . .	15,282	
Of Euripides . . .	3,000	
Thucydides . . .	pp. 786	pp. 1,832
Demosthenes (harangues and Public Causes) .	775	
Æschines	220	
Lycurgus	51	

Andocides	81	
Lysias (half)	100	
Of Plato	500	pp. 1,181
Of Aristotle (Rhetoric, Poetics, Ethics) . . .	500	
		5,323

(I forbear to add *Herodotus, Polybii* libb. i. ii., *Dionys. Halic. Critica Opera,* because these were works which, though I often inspected, I did not accurately study.)

By the careful and repeated study of these few works, I had acquired, if not (in the language of Gibbon) "a deep *and indelible knowledge of the first of languages,*" yet at least such a facility in it as to be able to read any writer that presented himself without much help from a lexicon: a degree of proficiency which seems necessary in any language before it can be resorted to from choice, as a recreation; —before the study of it can become a *pleasant occupation,* instead of an *unwilling labour.*

I made however another acquisition of far greater importance, by applying myself, in the last two or three years of my residence at Christ Church, to the diligent study of the *Holy Scriptures.* I had never been a sceptic: my opinions, if the crude notions of a schoolboy may be called opinions, were those of a believer in Revelation. But I had no sound impres-

sions on religious matters: I easily joined in profane jests and light discourses, and with respect to these subjects was careless, childish, and ignorant. By degrees, time, reflection, more sober society, together with the necessity of making some preparation for the office of a tutor and the profession of a clergyman, brought me to better habits. I read through in order the whole of the Old Testament, devoting every Sunday to this study: I carefully noted down all the passages which prophetically applied to the Messiah. Proceeding then with the Greek Testament, I read St. Paul, with the Commentary of Locke. This course of study produced upon my mind the happiest effects.

1807.

The first impression which I had upon my mind, when I was settled, in the last week of 1806, in my father's house in the College garden, was that of surprise at finding myself, so unexpectedly, attending the duties of the House of Commons. This surprise was not unmingled with pleasure, and with hope. During the first year of my Parliamentary life, I diligently attended the business of the House, and was certainly at this time not without the ambition of becoming a speaker in Parliament. My classical studies during this year were almost entirely laid

aside. During the whole of this short session, the novelty of the scene, the spirit and energy which marked the debates, especially towards the close of the session, upon the change of Ministry, interested my attention. The *Catholic question* was one of those few which I zealously entered into: I had already formed the judgement, which I *have ever since retained* upon it, that by the claims of the Papists there was proposed for our consideration whether we should adhere to the wholesome institutions which our ancestors had purchased at the price of much blood and bitter persecution, or whether we should agree to give the ascendance again to that pernicious sect from which they had endured all this, and which was harmless now only because it had no power. I could not agree to the manifest absurdity of giving to this sect that which would enable it to be mischievous again. With these sentiments I heartily joined the new Ministers, and rejoiced in the dexterous and fortunate pertinacity of the King. This Parliament was dissolved on the 29th of April, after having sat about a hundred and thirty-five days.

During this period I had little inclination for study. I printed, however, the tragedy of 'Solyman,' which I brought with me from Oxford nearly finished. It had no sale; scarcely fifty copies of it seem to have been called for by purchasers. In January I read

much of Gibbon's History. March the 30th, and the following days of the Easter recess, I read Rennel's 'Memoir of Indostan.' April 3rd, began Plutarch's Lives, in Langhorne's translation; arranging them in chronological and historical order; comparing with the Roman Lives Cicero's Epistles, with a view to the history of that period.

May 4th, I went to Newark to represent Sir Stapleton Cotton* (now Lord Combermere) at the Newark election. I returned with Willoughby† on the 6th to London. The new Parliament, in which I was a second time returned for Aldborough, met on the 22nd of June. I remained in London, and was present at all the debates, till the 30th of July, when I went with my father's family to Cromwell. I remained almost six months in Nottinghamshire. In this interval I amused myself with visiting in the neighbourhood.

In engagements of this kind my time was fully occupied: my studies were little or nothing. However, August 21th I read Lord Chatham's Memoirs, a collection in four volumes, belonging to my father, containing his speeches in Parliament, and other public

* Sir Stapleton Cotton, who was afterwards created Viscount Combermere for his military services, had married Lady Anna Maria Pelham Clinton, the sister of the late Duke of Newcastle.

† The other member for Newark.

matters, probably compiled for the most part from magazines and other periodical publications. November 9th I finished an abstract of the chief events in French history for the last twenty years, and perused a History of Ireland, from which I collected some contemporary information. My object was to gather some knowledge of the passing events of the day, and of the leading and obvious transactions of recent European history,—parts of knowledge in which I was deficient. Classical literature was almost wholly neglected: I hardly opened a Greek book during this whole year. Nor did I cultivate *Theological* study. Upon the whole, there has been hardly any year, before or since, in which I less improved myself by reading; although I acquired in it some practical knowledge, which might have been improved into a capacity for business.

1808.

The first three weeks of this year were still passed in Nottinghamshire, in a course of the same amusements.

January 15*th*, Willoughby came to Cromwell, with whom, on the 18th, I proceeded by the way of Cambridge to London. On the 21st we were in London, and present at the opening of the session. I was in the House from three till half-past twelve on this

first day. I occupied my father's house in Dean's Yard alone this year. I had immediately a great number of dinner engagements, and several parties of my own; at which I entertained, among others, the two Edens, sons of Lord Auckland. Notwithstanding these engagements, I pursued and completed a plan of study which I have found highly useful.

My great deficiency was in *statistical* knowledge, and that kind of information which is necessary for statesmen, and for those whose business it is (as it was mine) to watch the operations, and follow the reasonings, of statesmen. Accident first guided me to seek for knowledge of this kind, upon occasion of a discussion of an Indian question in the House of Commons. *February 23rd,* I read the papers and documents on the subject of Oude, and studied the map of India. This led me to statistical calculations, and geographical observations upon the map of Persia, and Western Asia generally. I was assisted in these researches, and indeed invited to the inquiry, by the excellent collection of maps which I possessed, by the kind bequest of my good uncle, Job Brough; the last mark of his affection and regard. With the help of these I pursued a course of geographical study for four or five weeks with great eagerness and diligence, working many hours every day at arithmetical calculations. From *March 12th* I laboured for some days

successively at a series of computations which illustrated the area of different countries, compared with their population.

April 3rd, I engaged in studies on the *origin of nations,* from Genesis, chap. x. On the 8th I read and abridged Sir W. Jones's treatise on the Persians, in the 'Asiatic Researches.' On the 13th, began the chronology of modern Asiatic history. Geographical computations on the area of ancient Greece engaged me from the 16th. I continued these labours to the *22nd of April;* the last book which I studied, applying to it my new principles, was Wraxall's 'Northern Tour.' My chief helps in this course of study were the invaluable discourses of Sir William Jones, in the 'Asiatic Researches,' Rennel's Memoir, and Pinkerton's Geography. The first hint for my computation of a scale of square contents in each successive parallel of latitude was taken from a pamphlet on the land-tax.

I did not wholly neglect at this time *theological* study; being employed on the Sundays in reading the book of Daniel, the Epistle to the Romans, and Maurice's volume on the Trinity. For the chronology of the period between the flood and Abraham I was not yet prepared; not being in possession of materials for stating the question of the longer and the shorter genealogies,* and being, in fact, as yet ignorant upon

* See his 'Fasti Hellenici,' Appendix, vol. i. section v.

that subject. Upon the whole, I have no reason to repent of the manner in which this portion of my time was passed.

I still was diligent in Parliamentary attendance; I began however to lose the hope of becoming a speaker in debates. I felt that I was attending rather as a *spectator* than as an *actor* upon that great theatre. My natural reserve was a great difficulty. Besides, I wanted readiness of expression: even upon subjects which I might understand, I should have been obliged to meditate when I ought to speak. Nature had formed me, after long meditation upon a subject, to unfold my conclusions upon paper (and that not fluently, but with much study and many revisals), rather than to pour forth my ideas upon it promptly in oral discourse. I felt this so strongly, that the more thoroughly I had considered a subject, the more reluctant I became at the thoughts of expressing myself in extemporary speech; because I perceived that there was always something which had as yet escaped my observation, and which was nevertheless necessary for the discussion of the subject. When, therefore, I could not have satisfied *myself*, how could I expect to have satisfied others? I remained however, though silent in the debates, a diligent attendant of the House for the first three months of this session.

I do not think it necessary to set down all that oc-

curred during the remaining eight months of this year. I continued in London till the 29*th of June*; the space between the 3*rd of June* and the 16*th of July* was occupied in a tour to the Kentish coast, in which I visited Ramsgate, Dover, Folkstone, Winchelsea, Hastings, and Tunbridge. On the 4th of June I made a visit of three days to my friend Impey, at his father's house at Newick, in Sussex. I found both pleasure and advantage in the scenery surrounding Newick, recommended by the hospitality and the sensible and cheerful conversation of my friend.

On the 28*th of July* I went to Cromwell, and passed three months of this period in Nottinghamshire. The ninety-seven days of my residence there would have had all the recommendations of former times to make my stay desirable, had I carried with me the same mind as formerly.

1809.

[On the 22*nd of June* in this year my brother was united in marriage to Harriott, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wylde, of Nottingham; a union which was destined to be abruptly severed, after a brief season of domestic happiness, by her death. Such of the events of this period, as had an influence on his future life and his literary career, are given from the Autobiography; as well as his own reflections upon the effects which this calamity produced upon his mind.]

December 18th, we returned to Cromwell (where we had passed the first weeks of our marriage) for the last time together. On the 30th my sister Emma came to us there, unconsciously bringing with her the fatal seeds of the measles. The year however closed upon us without any indication of the impending calamity.

In this period of six months and upwards from the day of our marriage, I had not neglected reading. I began at Cromwell to collect dates into the form of a chronological table. I applied myself to the arrangement of the *Old Testament Chronology* with better success than I had done twenty months before, because I found in my father's library information on the subject of the genealogies. The scope of my compilation rather was to illustrate general history, to exhibit modern, and especially Asiatic chronology, than the Grecian or classical portion of it; this last I already destined for a separate and larger exposition. My scheme for a chronological table was founded upon, or rather suggested by, a general view of the history of the world, contained in a small volume entitled 'Bigland's Letters on History.' I pursued this study with eagerness. Besides this subject, works of political economy, statistics, and geography, occupied my time. The Greek language was still neglected.

In these occupations and studies, giving additional

zest to the satisfactions of domestic life, the days passed rapidly. Still possessing the alacrity and sanguine temperament of youth, I awaited the future with a blind security, not suspecting the possibility of a reverse; wishing for no change, I dreaded none; satisfied with the present, I trusted that the future would be as the present. . . . .

1810.

. . . . . For a considerable time after my loss, I was incapable of contemplating it; my imagination shrank with horror from the picture, and whenever it recurred to my thoughts, I made an effort to divert them to another subject. In this spirit I obliterated as much as possible all traces of the seven months of my first marriage. The lapse of years, and new ties, a more disciplined mind, assisted by philosophy and the experience of maturer life, have softened the impression; and I now recur with a pleasing remembrance to the satisfactions of that short period; and I write with calmness the fatal circumstances with which it ended.

The recollection of that passage of my life is even useful, and I cultivate the memory of it as a necessary discipline for my mind, abounding in important lessons for the time to come; teaching me vigilance and caution, thankfulness to God for his many and unspeak-

able gifts, faith, and reliance upon Him as the only power able to secure us from the dangers and accidents to which we are every hour exposed. *I* ought especially to form my mind to these sentiments, because in the first impressions which the sense of that calamity made upon me, a feeling of acquiescence in the Divine Will was not conspicuous. I felt the full weight of the blow that oppressed me, but I did not duly recognize the undoubted right of the Creator to determine the amount and measure of his own gifts. In my mind there was somewhat of a contumacious resentment. It is wholesome therefore to keep alive in my heart the memory of all those circumstances, that I may call forth in myself more acceptable thoughts. It is especially incumbent upon me to remember with daily gratitude the astonishing goodness with which he has repaired the evil. I did not practise the patience of Job; and yet that same Providence who recompensed Job, his virtue, and his patience, instead of dealing with me "according to my folly," has blessed even my present days more than my beginning; bestowing upon me a wife and children, and health, and leisure, and domestic satisfactions, and a competent independence for which I toiled not.

I write down the dates of the events which followed each other in rapid succession, on the first days of this unfortunate year.

In the first week of *January* we paid a visit to Ossington; after our return, my sister Emma was visibly indisposed, and the disorder was pronounced to be the measles. We instantly planned the removal of my wife to my good grandmother's house at Newark. On *Friday*, the 12th, my wife took her last leave of Cromwell, with some emotion, as if a presentiment possessed her, that she was to see it no more. We remained a week at the house of my grandmother; we were then advised to prosecute our journey, as no appearance of disease indicated the measles. Accordingly I wrote to my old relative, Isaac Gardiner, appointing a day for introducing my wife to him, on our way to London; and on the 19th we began our journey, reaching Stamford on that day. The next day brought us to Cambridge. Obscure symptoms of disease had already appeared upon my wife; but she slighted them, and indeed it was necessary to go on. On the 21st we reached the inn at Chesterford; the next morning the fatal malady was too visible: it increased rapidly in virulence, doubtless aggravated by the journey undertaken in winter, in a very inclement season. On the 26th, the *Friday* after we had taken leave of Newark, my wife gave birth to a son, which was alive, although its full time was anticipated by more than two months. But the force of disease which it brought with it into the world, rendered the life of the infant

hopeless. After lingering fifteen hours, it expired on the day of its birth; seven days after, on *Friday, February* 2, it was followed by its unfortunate mother.

I accompanied Dr. and Mrs. Wylde to Nottingham, whither the remains of my wife and child were conveyed. On *Friday,* the 9th of February, the day appointed for the funeral, I was seized with a dangerous illness. The skill and attention of Dr. Storer saved me; in eleven days I was out of danger, and left my room for the first time on the 20th of February. My father and mother had hastened to Nottingham on the first intimation of my condition, and remained there with me till I was able to travel. On the 26th of February we left Nottingham, and in three days reached Dean's Yard, Westminster.

As I now began that course of study and occupation which I have since continued, I set down, from the Journal written at the time, an account of the state of my mind during the first months of my widowhood.

The effect of the illness at Nottingham on my mind was very remarkable. After the fever had abated, I found my thoughts upon my recent calamity much more tranquil than I could have imagined; the sense of my loss was much less keen than it became some time afterwards; and I was surprised at the calmness with which I regarded it. I found in myself

a great facility in diverting my attention to books, to which I applied, even while I was yet too weak to sit up, with great eagerness. Between the 15th of *February* and the 26th, I went through, in the Universal History belonging to Dr. Wylde, the history of the *Carthaginians*, the *Achæan League*, the *Etruscans*, the *Jews* from the captivity; and I read a large quarto volume on the History of Morocco. I never read a greater quantity in an equal space of time. This occupation of my thoughts was undoubtedly of the greatest service.

When settled in Dean's Yard, in my father's house, I found society of any kind inexpressibly irksome; and I determined to begin some course of diligent study as a resource and occupation to my thoughts.

[The Autobiography, transcribed from notes written at the time, contains notices of the studies in which he was occupied during the next six months, interspersed with frequent pious reflections and petitions, expressed mostly in Latin or Greek. Some extracts are given, as illustrations of the state of his mind at this period, and as indicating that his studies were now generally tending to his great work.]

March 15. Miserrimo quanquam peccatori, Deus tamen ad hunc diem dedit piam et castam recorda-

tionem τῶν τεθνηκότων. Walked out today for the first time, in veteribus illis locis, longâ consuetudine penè charis.

March 16. Ad hunc diem totus in studiis geographicis, chronologicis, historicis; et in theologiâ partim: hinc maxime requiem invenio.

March 19. Ad hunc diem hæc legi: Butler's Analogy; Pentateuch, with Universal History, as far as Leviticus; Sacred Chronology, to the captivity, from Dr. Hales.

March 26. At the House of Commons; returned, attacked with a relapse of my disorder. 28th. Finished Foster's Travels.

April 19. In these days completed the *Lyric Poets*, and began the *Tragicorum Fragmenta*. Jam per multos dies rarior et inconstans ἐν τοῖς θείοις, ideoque animo labante.

April 21. Finish the *Tragic Poets*.

April 30. College garden, alone, two hours. Animus jam languidior in studiis, ideoque nulla occupatio quâ abstraham me a contemplatione malorum.

May 1. Παντάπασιν ἔχομαι ὑπὸ φόβου, καὶ πόθου, καὶ ἀγωνίας, καὶ μνήμης τῶν ἀγαθῶν τῶν παραβεβηκότων καὶ ἀφανισθέντων.

May 2–11. Græcæ literæ: Mitford's 'History of Greece,' Isocratis *Chronologiam constituo*.

May 12. From this time attended by Baillie and Home.

May 14–18. These days were employed in Greek chronology; arranging the times and writings of the poets and orators in proper columns.

May 30—*June* 2. Per hos dies corporis dolores mentis aciem hebetant, et labores et studia perhibent.

July 5. Adhuc debilis sum, impotensque in studiis: nullis laboribus animum a malis abstrahere possum.

July 11. Redeo ad *Isocratem*. Non tamen animi vigorem recuperavi.

July 20. Legere incepi *Gorgiam*, cæterosque *Sophistas* in ed. Steph. folio.

August 3. Gillies' 'History of the World;' Geography of Crimea, from Clarke's Travels. Between April 7 and August 4, descripsi fragmenta Lyricorum et Tragicorum, Comicorum nomina et historiam; compiled and wrote out the *Civil* and *Literary Chronology of Greece* from B.C. 550 to B.C. 280; and from B.C. 280 to B.C. 30, sketched out from Gillies' 'History of the World,' preparatory to *Polybius*.

August 7. Mr. Home (Sir Everard Home) took his leave: he had attended me thirteen times. Ad geographiam revertor.

In this manner were passed the first six months of my solitude. Among the disadvantages under which I laboured, in this early period of my bereavement, I may reckon the want of a due sense of the duty and necessity of submission to the Divine will. Another

disadvantage was the injudicious kindness of my friends, who endeavoured to obliterate in my mind the sense of my calamity by urging me to forget it, and by making haste to forget it themselves. This deportment irritated my feelings exceedingly: I felt that the memory of the departed was injuriously treated, and I determined, in a spirit of indignation, to persevere in my sorrow, and to magnify to my own imagination the greatness of my misfortune.

The most solid advantage, which I possessed at this period, and the most effectual resource, was the love of reading, and the faculty of creating for myself an interest in the objects of literary pursuit. Literary occupation, useful to all men, under all circumstances, for the purposes of discipline and improvement, is most especially beneficial to him who labours under some severe misfortune, by relieving him from the greatest of all possible dangers, the want of occupation. From this perilous condition I was rescued by my love of study: to which I applied with an ardour that even bodily indisposition did not subdue. Returning in these six months to my classical studies, I laid the foundation of that habit of literary application which has since remained with me, and from which I have reaped the most important advantages.

Upon returning to the Greek language, I found my

readiness in it, by three years' omission, somewhat impaired. I soon however recovered my former knowledge, after the first fortnight's study; and I formed the design of collecting, and perusing, all that remained of the literature of the first period, before the death of Alexander. In prosecution of this design I laboured, as already mentioned, at the fragments of the tragic, the comic, and the lyric poets. I had however but slender assistance from books, and was not yet instructed in all that had been done by critics in these departments. I therefore wasted much time in labouring very superfluously to do that which, in many cases, had been done already. In the Isle of Wight, during the ensuing months, I prosecuted a more systematic and more useful plan of study.

August 15. Left London with my mother, Charles, and Caroline, and reached Petersfield that evening. On the 16th we travelled to Portsmouth, and crossed over to Ryde.

On the 24th my father and my other sisters arrived at Ryde. We passed eighty-three days in this delightful island, which we left on the 7th of November. During the first month of our abode at Ryde, the novelty and beauty of the scenery, and the opportunities which a beautiful season afforded me of daily walking abroad, after having been so long confined to

the house, refreshed my imagination, and restored the vigour of my mind and body. I accustomed myself to range along the sea-shore, and among the woods of St. John's and St. Helen's, for five or six hours every morning. The rest of the day was devoted to reading, and to forming future plans of study. All the Orations of Isocrates, with abstracts of each; the Hellenics of Xenophon, carefully compared, for the purpose of fixing the chronology, with Mitford's History of Greece, were the *classical* acquirements of these twelve weeks; making about pp. 876. The whole period of our stay here is gratefully remembered; but the first month of the time especially, is a portion of my past days which I look back upon with particular delight.

[The autobiography of this period contains principally notices of the books he studied, observations on the state of his feelings, health, etc. The last entry is the following:—]

November 5th. Walk four hours and a half to Ashey Down, meditans *de originibus Hellenicæ gentis.*

November 7th. Leave Ryde at half-past seven. We sailed to Southampton; thence proceeded to Winchester, and arrived in Dean's Yard in the afternoon of *Thursday, Nov. 8th.*

In this period of twelve weeks, besides Xenophon

and Isocrates, I read through the latter volumes of Gillies' Greece, and Roscoe's 'Life of Lorenzo de' Medici.' Among lighter compositions I met with Madame de Genlis' 'La Vallière,' and Mrs. Opie's Tales.

I pursued the same plan of classical study in Dean's Yard during the remainder of the year. November 12, began upon Demosthenes; and on Monday, the 19th, I completed abstracts of the following orations: *De Classibus, Pro Megalopolitanis, Pro Rhodiis, Timocratea.*

Between November 20 and December 9, besides attendance at the House of Commons in the debate upon the Regency (in which I always voted with Mr. Percival), I was employed *in tabulis chronologicis describendis.* I completed the perusal of Xenophon's Memorabilia, an abstract of Demosthenes' *Philip.* 1, and began an abridged notitia literaria of the Greek and Latin authors *post natum Christum,* from Vossius. Before the end of the year I read *Hesiodi Opera,* and had about half completed Theocritus.

In this year, 1810, after April 5, when I returned to these studies, I read the following Greek books:—

Gorgias, et cæt.	pp. 60
Isæus	127
Demosthenes	30
Antipho	81

Xenophon's Hellenics	371
„ Memorabilia . . .	166
Isocrates	505
	pp. 1340

1811.

January 12. *Obiit Isaac Gardiner.* His will put me in possession of a comfortable independence. His landed and freehold property was as follows:—an estate in Buckinghamshire, which descended to him from his mother, and therefore originally came from my father's family; a house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, also formerly the property of my father's great-uncle; an estate in Essex, acquired by Mr. Gardiner himself.

March 19. Called on the Bishop of Bangor, who had lately taken a house near my father's in Dean's Yard. *March* 22. Was at the Bishop of Bangor's in the evening. I first became acquainted with the Majendie family in the course of the preceding winter. In *January* 1811, I saw for the first time my future wife. A growing intimacy between the two families afforded me frequent opportunities of seeing at my father's house the different individuals of the Bishop's family, in the first three months of this year. I had great pleasure in beholding the good-

nature, urbanity, and benevolence which were marked upon the countenance of the Bishop.

March 23. I dined with Mr. Percival, from whom I always received the greatest civility, and marks even of kindness on some occasions. Had he lived, it is possible that my political life might have been more active.

In solitary rambles which I took in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens on several days at this period, I was occupied in speculations upon Polybius, whose remains I had now nearly finished. I completed the whole 1495 pages in sixty-two days, in the midst of many other occupations, or about 750 pages in a month.

May 7. In this period, from the time of my return from the Isle of Wight, besides the studies which I have already mentioned, I completed "an account of the principal authors, Greek and Latin, after the Christian era down to the fifteenth century." And as my first undertaking in 1810, when I resumed these studies, had been to bring together the fragments of such authors as were lost, so I now attempted to collect the names, and time, and description of all the authors that were yet extant and published. By some chance I did not meet with Fabricius, who would have been my sufficient and only necessary guide. I was therefore obliged to be

content with Harwood's 'Guide;' out of which I extracted lists of the authors, and arranged them into classes, according either to their times or merit, or the nature of their writings. Having completed such a list, I next set myself to determine the quantity extant of the writings of each, by computing the contents of the best editions that I could meet with. These contents I reduced from the various pages of folio, quarto, or octavo editions, to one standard; choosing a page nearly equal in amount to Reiske's edition of Demosthenes; my standard page containing 1002 letters, and the page of Reiske containing 1050. This variation between the two pages arose from accident; and when I discovered the difference, after having used such a standard for some time, it was too late to change it. The quantity therefore contained in extant authors, both Greek and Latin, has been estimated by a common standard page of 1002 letters. Herodotus, for example, is equal to 980 such pages; Demosthenes, to 1327. The works of Plato contain a quantity equal to 2511 such pages. The Lexicon of Suidas contains 3066. In this manner the computation has been applied to all extant authors.*

The utility of such a computation is obvious: it enables the student to calculate his own labour; to

* See the List of Authors at the end of PART I.

ascertain beforehand the time that will be required to complete any particular branch of study; to compare the amount of his past with his present performances. It is useful to him, for instance, to know beforehand, that when he undertakes to study Plutarch, he engages in a course of reading equal in quantity to nearly six times the history of Herodotus.

On collecting into these lists the names and writings of the extant classical authors, I was surprised and mortified to find how limited my knowledge was; how many works remained to be studied that were absolutely necessary, not only to a scholar, but even to him who would derive nothing more than the secondary advantage of discipline and mental improvement from these studies. How many of the poets I hardly knew by name! And, not to mention other prose authors, those twelve who formed the last in my first class, were alone equal to 22,722 pages, and of these twelve I had only read Polybius.

I determined with renewed ardour to prosecute my plan of study, till I should have completed the perusal, and should be master of the contents, of the best of these authors. I contemplated before me employment for some years; but how could they be better occupied than by prosecuting studies which would enlarge my knowledge, sharpen the faculties of the understanding, secure me against the dangers of

want of occupation, and provide me with a resource which was independent of time, fortune, or the caprice of others? These were the views with which I continued my studies at this period;—the *love of knowledge*, and the *love of occupation*: I had no thoughts at the present of committing myself to the press.

May 7. I left London for Leighton Buzzard; the next day I visited the parsonage at Wing, which I had engaged as a tenant of the rector, Charles Smelt, for the present year; that I might be able, by residing there, to determine upon the prudence of repairing the old mansion-house at Burcot, now in my possession by the will of Isaac Gardiner. I had a particular desire also to set up an establishment of my own, that I might avoid Cromwell, the scene of my brief enjoyment, when my father should be again settled there.

On the 9th *May*, I paid a visit to Dr. Wylde, at Southwell: these fourteen days were among the most delightful of my whole life. My mornings were spent in solitary rambles in those scenes and fields which I had traversed as a schoolboy fifteen years before. The evenings were passed in walks and conversations with Mrs. Wylde.

June 3. After my return to London, I began to resume my literary occupations, which I had discon-

tinued since May 6. From *June* 6 to 11, I was employed in various domestic affairs and arrangements preparatory to my establishment at Wing, and in Parliamentary attendance.

From *July* 7 I passed thirty days at Wing, the first twenty-five entirely alone: I employed this space in very diligent application to Greek literature. I began the eleventh book of Diodorus on the 15th, and finished the nineteenth book on the 2nd of August. These nine books, equal in quantity to 1262 pages, were completed in nineteen days, together with the notes of Wesseling. The next five days were occupied in the *Cyclops* and *Hippolytus* of Euripides, in reviewing Diodorus, and in transcribing my collections into my chronology. I employed the intervals of study in solitary walks in the neighbourhood.

On the Sundays, at church. *O! quam recordatio ecclesiæ Cromwell, conjuge comitante, sæpius intratæ et frequentatæ angit animum!*

During this period I laboured diligently with my pen in my hand, seven or eight hours a day; and on some wet days that occurred, when I could not leave the house, considerably more. I found this course of ardent application of infinite use. It tranquillized and occupied my thoughts: by imposing upon myself a stated task, I found the days pass without tediousness or languor.

August 7. My father and mother came, with two of my sisters and my brother Charles, to visit me at Wing. They remained four days. On Monday, August 12th, we set out by different routes,—I to Clifton, and they through Bedfordshire, to Cromwell.

My life of solitary study ended at this period. On the 12th of *August* I set out upon a journey which terminated at Bangor in an important change in my life and condition. I reached the hospitable roof of Mr. Welby (the late Sir Wm. Earle Welby, Bart.) at Clifton, in twenty-one hours of incessant travelling, through Aylesbury, Oxford, Malmesbury, to Bristol. I was most kindly received by my host and his family, with whom I passed nineteen days very pleasantly, in visiting the most picturesque points of a country which was new to me. I found here an agreeable relaxation after the labour of study and composition. We formed a party to Chepstow, across the Bristol Channel. We walked through Piercefield to Tintern Abbey, and in the evening rowed down the Wye back again to Chepstow, and returned to Clifton after an absence of three days. We had many other pleasant excursions in the surrounding country, where there is more than sufficient to interest the attention of a stranger for a longer time than nineteen days. At Bristol I purchased Diogenes Laertius, which I accidentally saw; and in some vacant hours, in my own apart-

ment, found time to read the first book. Except in this instance, I passed the time without study.

I took leave of my hospitable friends on the 31st of *August*. I crossed the Bristol Channel to Usk; thence I proceeded through Abergavenny and Brecon to Builth, a distance of seventy-five miles, which occupied me seventeen hours. September 1st, I passed through Rhyader, Machynlleth, to Dolgelly, sixty-seven miles, proceeding northwards up the course of the Wye, through a singular and picturesque, but rugged and barren country. I was eighteen hours in performing this distance. September 2nd, I set out from Dolgelly at six, and proceeded on the way to Tan-y-Bwlch. Six miles before I reached that place, the chaise broke down, and I proceeded on foot to the inn; enjoying by that means the opportunity of a fine view of the mountain scenery. From Tan-y-Bwlch I proceeded to Beddgelert, and there I was threatened with detention for want of horses; I therefore once more set out on foot, and walked the whole distance to Caernarvon. There my servant and baggage rejoined me, and I reached *Bangor Palace* at eight in the evening, a distance of fifty miles from Dolgelly, of which I had performed twenty-two on foot.

From this date of my arrival at Bangor, my systematic course of study was laid aside for full eight months; nor was it till after the fifth month after my

marriage that I resumed my application to Greek learning. I may therefore here state the sum of my literary labours in the year 1811.

The months of May and June were barren of literary improvements. But this was compensated by the diligence of the other months; and from the beginning of the year to the 12th of August, the first seven months of 1811, my literary acquisitions were as follows:—

Theocritus	In Dean's Yard.
Hesiodi Opera et Dies	
Euripidis fabulæ quatuor	
Polybius totus, in editione Ernesti .	
Diodori libb. xi.–xix. ed. Bipont. .	At Wing.

1812.

[On January 6th my brother was united in marriage to Katherine, the third daughter of Dr. Majendie, Bishop of Bangor, who survives him. Shortly after his marriage he purchased the house and estate at Welwyn, where he chiefly resided during the remainder of his life. This house had literary associations. It had been the private residence of Dr. Young, when Rector of Welwyn. A fine avenue of chestnut-trees, the chief ornament of the grounds, is said to have been planted by the hand of the poet. In this house Dr. Young received visits from Dr. Johnson, and other literary friends.

About four months after his marriage my brother and his wife returned to Bangor, when the Autobiography thus proceeds.]

We resided at Bangor during the remainder of the year; and in this retreat I resumed my literary occupations, which had been discontinued for so many months. I had employed myself in collecting books, during the last spring in London, with the view of completing a classical library. I had become more prudent than I was at Oxford, in my choice of editions, and no longer sought "editiones principes," or scarce copies. But my object was to procure a single copy of each author, and that the best and most complete for use, containing the necessary helps of indexes, and notes of the most learned editors.

I compute that, in this manner, every author that can be necessary, with every requisite help for the critical use of a scholar, in either language, may be contained in a library of from six to seven hundred volumes. Whatever is beyond this may be very suitable for the collections of the curious and the wealthy, or for the libraries of public bodies, but is not requisite for the real use of the student.

I made, in the spring of this year, considerable progress towards the completion of a collection of books upon this plan.

When I resumed my Greek studies at Bangor, I

proposed to myself nothing beyond the perusal of the twelve authors of the first class,* in addition to what I already possessed. It seemed to me that the study of these would demand as much time and attention as I could reasonably hope for. It appeared also to me that these, with the other writers of the first class, and the nine poets, would be sufficient for the purposes of *occupation, instruction,* and *intellectual discipline.* These may be regarded as models of style, taste, and reasoning, and as depositories of what is most valuable in ancient learning in the grand departments of *History, Philosophy, Poetry,* and *Eloquence.*

With these views I began the study of the 'Antiquities' of Josephus, about *May* 18; and on *June* 23 I had finished the fourteenth book. Josephus was laid aside for awhile, and I began the Expedition of Arrian: I finished the seven books of the Expedition on the 3*rd of August.* These 377 pages employed me about five weeks. I then proceeded to the other pieces of Arrian: the 'Indica,' 'Tactica,' 'Periplus maris Euxini,' and completed these on Tuesday, *August* 18. On the 24th I began Herodotus, and finished the nine books (980 pages) in sixteen days. Herodotus was not entirely new to me, as I had read him twelve years before at Oxford, though not so accu-

* See the List of Books at the end of PART I.

rately as to possess the facts and dates entirely. After Herodotus, Diogenes Laertius occupied about a month. I began him on the 7th of September, and had nearly finished the last book on October 3, when I was summoned to Nottinghamshire by election business.

I set out by the mail for Chester, which I reached at midnight. At five in the morning I procured a chaise, and in twenty-one hours reached Newark. *October* 6 was pleasantly passed in tranquillity at Cromwell. On the following day I appeared at Newark as the representative of Sir Stapleton Cotton, once more; and, after the election dinner was over, set off at half-past seven, and reached Holywell, in Wales, in twenty-six hours. The contested elections at Chester and Denbigh made travelling so difficult, that I was here impeded by want of horses. I determined however to proceed on foot, and walked to St. Asaph, which I reached at one in the morning. Here I rested till five, when I again set out on foot, and walked through Abergele to Conway, nineteen miles in six hours. At Conway, by the kindness of Mr. Champness, a gentleman to whom I was not known, but who was travelling the same way, I was conveyed to Penrhyn, from whence I reached the Palace of Bangor at four in the afternoon, on Friday, *October* 9.

After this excursion I remained quietly at Bangor, and returned to my Greek studies. More than half

the tragedies of Euripides were unknown to me; and as I found at the Palace the excellent edition of Beck, I began Euripides on *October* 12, and in thirty-three days finished ten tragedies (about 18,386 verses).

On the 24th of *November* I returned to Josephus, whom I had laid aside since June 24, and on *December* 2 I finished the twentieth book. I proceeded to the Jewish War, of which I completed the first book and part of the second. Josephus was then again laid aside; and on *December* 7 I began Tacitus, and finished the first five books of the Annals, the Agricola, and Germany, in twenty-four days, on the last day of the year. This completed the studies of the year. In the last seven months and a half, between May 18 and December 31, I completed the following course of reading:—

Josephi Ant.	pp. 1600
——— Belli	253
Arriani	514
Herodoti	980
Diogenis Laertii	430
Cebetis tabulam	20
Euripidis ver. 12,886	430
	4227
Taciti	300
Summa	4527

I read always with my pen in my hand, making abstracts and remarks as I proceeded.

At this period I had the following views of Greek literature. The writers of the first class, in prose, under the several heads of *Historici, Oratores, Philosophi, Scriptores XII.*, amount in quantity to about 37,462 pages. The poets of the first class, including Homer, Pindar, the three Tragedians, Aristophanes, and some others, amount to about 100,000 verses. These I consider worthy of attentive, careful, and repeated perusal. I proposed to myself to acquire a complete and critical knowledge of these. The remainder of Greek literature (which exceeded four or five times this amount in quantity) I regarded as matter of *reference*, and not matter of *diligent study*.

1813.

On the 6th of *January*, the anniversary of our marriage, we set out from Bangor, after a residence there of thirty-four weeks. On the fourth day we reached the Priory at Warwick, on a visit to Mr. Welby, who had removed here from Clifton. Here we rested three days, with our little daughter, whom the roughness of the journey had terribly fatigued. On the 14th we arrived safely, with our little companion, in Dean's Yard. On *February* 2 I was sworn in at the House of Commons; my third election. We

remained constantly resident in Dean's Yard (with the exception of ten days passed at Welwyn) till the 29th of June. I look back upon these five months as a pleasant and satisfactory portion of my life, passed in great tranquillity and harmony, and disturbed by no untoward circumstances.

At this period I sketched out, or completed, many written collections, which formed a part of my scheme of Grecian literary chronology. The principal were the following:—

1. Historia Critica Historicorum.
2. Hist. Crit. Scriptorum Ptolemæis æqualium.
3. ———— Epicorum et Elegiacorum.
4. ———— Comicorum.
5. Philosophos descripsi e Laertio.

The business of the House of Commons occupied much of my time, during a part of this period. The Denbigh Election Committee, from the 12th to the 19th of *March*. Catholic claims,—which were sharply contested in many debates this session,—are finally rejected upon a division, *May* 24, by 251 to 247. The questions on the Princess of Wales, and the Vice-Chancellor's bill, were subjects which also occupied the House during this session.

A part of this period was engaged in preparations and arrangements for our future residence at Welwyn, where we finally settled on *June* 29.

Here I resumed my plan of Greek study. In the five months in London, though diligently employed in literary occupations, I had perused no one author throughout: my employments there had been writing rather than study, compilation rather than reading. I now proposed to proceed with those authors of whom I was yet ignorant. I did not promise myself to accomplish much. In the new occupations of country business I anticipated a great demand upon my time; and expected to be able to secure not more than one hour in each day for Greek study, and one hour to modern literature. With these humble expectations I began Pausanias *July* 5, and finished this author on Saturday, *August* 21. I proceeded with Strabo, and completed his last book on *September* the 27th. On the 28th I began the Private Causes of Demosthenes, making abstracts of each, and finished about eight of them on the 8th of *October*. My studies were then interrupted by a journey to London, where we remained a week. I then returned to Demosthenes, with which author I read the critical pieces of Dionysius Halicarnass., and afterwards about twenty of the Orations of Lysias; thus completing my acquaintance with this orator. I had read the rest of him at Oxford. These studies occupied me till the 1st of *November*. On *November* 2 I began to read Athenæus, in the edition and with the commentary

of Schweighäuser. On the 18th of *December* I finished the eighth book, and the first four volumes of the prolix notes of the editor. *December* 19, I laid aside Athenæus, and began the fourth book of Diodorus. Pausanias and Strabo had supplied ample materials for the earlier periods of Grecian Chronology, which I drew out more fully than before; and I now studied the fourth and fifth books of Diodorus for more information on the same subject. Having finished these, I completed, nearly, before the 5th of *January*, what remained of the Private Causes of Demosthenes, and of the critical works of Dionysius Halicarnassensis. These concluded the studies of this year, which were as follows, in the six months beginning July 5:—

Pausanias	pp. 1065
Strabo	1460
Lysiæ	161
Athenæi octo priores	792
Dionysii Halic.	614
Diodori libb. iv., v.	266
Demosthenis Ἰδιωτικοὶ 28 . .	431
	4789

1814.

The first ten weeks of this year were passed at Welwyn. My first studies in it were the few remain-

ing orations of Demosthenes. The 'Conciones' and the δημόσιοι λόγοι were among the most favourite and useful of my Oxford studies. I now therefore completed the entire remains of the orator, in the whole of his 'Private Causes.' After this, the Grecian Chronology, *pars prima*, and the revision of Strabo, with an abstract, was the business of some days. I then returned to Athenæus, and began the ninth book, and the fifteenth book was finished on the 16th of *February*. These last seven books, containing 774 pages, took me twenty-two days. But I did not read the commentary of Schweighäuser to the last six books: that immense body of notes, equal to nearly 8500 pages, exceeds the text of Athenæus himself, in the proportion of five to one. After Athenæus, I laid aside Greek for awhile, and began to read Ciceronis Epistolas ad Familiares. I finished the sixteen books in about seven days, on Thursday, *February* 24.

On the 14th *March* we removed to London for a month. This period was pleasantly passed, but Greek was almost wholly laid aside. On the 21st *March* I began the Lives of Plutarch, purposing to devote myself to the diligent study of all the remains of this author. But at first I was too much occupied in other affairs to read much.

On Saturday, *April* 9, we heard the news of the

abdication of Bonaparte. The intelligence was published in London at eleven o'clock at night.

We remained the next four weeks at Welwyn, and returned to Dean's Yard on May 10th. I proceeded during this time with the Lives of Plutarch, which I read in the intervals of leisure, but did not apply diligently to study at this time. On *April* 22 I went up to London to attend a debate. The next day I walked home, performing the twenty-six miles in seven hours and a half.

During twenty days which we spent in London, from *May* 10 to *May* 30, I read some short pieces of Xenophon, and some of the pieces in the 'Opera Moralia' of Plutarch.

On *June* 17 we set out northward, and arrived at my father's house at Cromwell the next day. We passed eighty-six days in Nottinghamshire. During a part of this time I found leisure for study. Before the 18th of *July* I had finished a great number of the Lives of Plutarch in Hutton's edition. I was then occupied with various visits until the 29th, when, returning to Cromwell, I resumed Plutarch, and diligently prosecuted this study till I had completed the Life of Cæsar, and the fourth volume of Hutton. Here I was obliged to pause for want of books; for I had no more volumes with me. I had completed in this period, since the 20th of *June*, a quantity equal

to 1200 pages. During the remainder (thirty days) of our stay at Cromwell I had no opportunity of seeing any Greek books, except Sophocles and Pindar.

September 12. We left Cromwell and reached home the next day. On the 19th I went to my father's house in Dean's Yard, and removed my library of books to Welwyn. I was not yet able, through various occupations, to resume my plan of study, which I had discontinued since *August* 9. At last, *September* 23, I took up Plutarch again, and finished the whole of his Lives on *October* 7. The whole work, amounting in quantity to 2550 pages, took me 201 days, or twenty-nine weeks, including the intervals of time applied to other pursuits, and in which this study was omitted.

October 11. I began the 'Moralia' of Plutarch, and continued diligently in this course of reading till the 8th of *November*, with but few interruptions, finishing, in these twenty-nine days, thirty of the shorter treatises, making 1003 pages. My application was suspended for four or five days, during a visit of my father and mother and sisters, who arrived on the 27th of *October*, and proceeded to London on *November* 1.

November 12. We went to London, and remained in Dean's Yard during the rest of the year. During the first four weeks of this period I was diligently

employed in study, and completed the following course of reading and compilation:—

Ion. de Scriptoribus Hist. Philosoph.
Vossius de Historicis Græcis.
Eusebiana Chronologia in edit. Scalig.
Scymni Chii reliquias manu descripsi.
Georg. Syncelli Chronographia,.

On Saturday, *December* 10, a fatal interruption to my occupations, and to our domestic tranquillity, began to threaten us, in the illness of our little boy. The child began to be indisposed about *December* 3; but on the 10th his danger became too apparent. From that time he gradually grew worse. On the 30th he expired.

This event was a calamitous termination of the third year of our marriage: an event for which we were neither of us prepared, and which filled me with anxious alarms and dread of the calamities which might be the consequence of this one. By the blessing of God, however, further calamities were arrested.

My studies, therefore, and literary occupations in this year, terminated with the 8th of *December*. In that period of about eleven months my progress was as follows:—

Demosthenis λόγοι tres . .	pp. 57
Athenæi libb. ix.–xv.	774
Xenophontis opuscula	150
Plutarchi Vitæ	2550
Plutarchi Moralia	1003
Plutarchi opuscula sex . . .	198
Ciceronis Epistolæ	672
Summa	5404

1815.

On the eighth day after the loss of our son we returned to Welwyn, and remained there during seventeen weeks. In this period I made diligent application to study. I returned to Plutarch; and when I had completed the perusal of twenty-two treatises (534 pages), twenty days were given to Grecian chronology. I then began Lucian. This author engaged me for twenty-five days; in which period I completed sixty-nine pieces, 1241 pages. The other remains of the author I had read formerly at Oxford. I then proceeded to Appian, and before we removed to Dean's Yard, on the 9th of *May*, had completed *Iberica, Hannibalia, Punica, Syriaca,* about 331 pages.

We remained in Dean's Yard till *June* 10; then, after a return to Welwyn until the 13th of *July*, we set out on a journey to Bangor. My studies in these

thirty-two days were *Appiani Mithridatica; Civilium* lib. 1; *Dionis* lib. 35, 36; *Polyænum; Diodori librum vicesimum* (pp. 767).

We travelled on the first day to Stony Stratford; on the 14th we arrived at Coleshill; on the 15th at Woore, in Staffordshire; on the 16th at Chester; on the 17th we reached St. Asaph; on the 18th we arrived at Bangor, a distance from Welwyn by this route of 236 miles.

Here we remained quietly established during the rest of this year, and the beginning of the next. In this long and tranquil interval I pursued Greek studies, and other literary occupations, with great advantages. Between the 27th of *July* and the 10th of *October* I finished the two first books of Apollonius Rhodius, with the Scholia; Aristotelis Politica: and I read and made an abstract from Colquhoun on the Resources of the British Empire, a large statistical treatise in quarto. I then began to study Homer, in Heyne's edition; and in seven weeks completed the perusal of that work. In this period I read over the text of the Iliad (15,680 verses), and the whole commentary of Heyne, equal to 5550 pages, from which I made some extracts. Returning to Apollonius on the 9th of *December*, I finished the last two books, with the Scholia. Ten days were then employed in making extracts from Jackson's Chrono-

logy, three volumes quarto. *December* 21–23, I read Longinus, with the notes of Toup. My Greek acquisitions in this year were these:—

Plutarchi Moralium . . .	pp. 567
Palæphatus	32
Josephi c. Apion.	115
Lucianus	1241
Appiani	572
Dionis Cassii	63
Polyæni	313
Diodori	150
Aristotelis Polit.	352
Apollonius, cum Sch.	494
Longinus	60
	3959
Homerus Heynianus	6070
	10,029

In the last days of this year I read two books of the Annals of Tacitus. Beginning where I left off three years before, in *December* 1812, I went through the eleventh and twelfth books, *December* 26–29.

1816.

In the beginning of this year I began to take a more accurate survey of extant Greek authors, with

a view of estimating the extent and nature of what was to be cultivated in this department of literature.

Extant Greek literature may be considered in three ways: either *chronologically;* or, with reference to the *subjects treated of* by authors; or, with reference to the *merit and value of their compositions.* In Greek literature *the order of time* is for the most part *the order of merit.* But as extant Greek authors belonging to the first period, including the poets, do not greatly exceed *thirty,* and those of the second period, or the age of the Ptolemies, are not more than *twenty,* while the writers of the third period, or those who flourished after the Christian era, are upwards of *two hundred,* it is necessary that this promiscuous multitude of writers, for the convenience of the student, should be distributed under proper heads: and this distribution will partake of all these considerations,—*the order of time, the degree of value, and the subjects treated of.*

There remain to us twenty-seven poets, exclusive of those of whom fragments are preserved in the Anthologia, or elsewhere. These may be distributed into three classes: the first, *nine,*—Homer, Hesiod, Theognis, Pindar, Anacreon, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, all belonging to the first and brightest period, and containing about 103,963 verses. The second, *nine,*—Aratus, Callimachus, Theo-

critus, Lycophron, Apollonius, Bion, Moschus, Nicander, Oppian; all, except the last, belonging to the second period, and containing about 20,700 verses. These eighteen poets it will be the business of a student to cultivate, and to know perfectly. There remain *nine* others,—Manetho, Scymnus Chius, Dionysius Periegetes, Musæus, Q. Calaber, Orpheus, Coluthus, Nonnus, Tryphiodorus; all, except the two first, belonging to the third or Roman period. Their remains are equal to more than 40,000 verses; these the student will not think worthy of the same attention as the former.

The prose writers may be estimated at two hundred and thirty authors; of whom at least two hundred belong to the third period, including forty ecclesiastical writers, and thirty-three Byzantine historians. These two hundred and thirty prose authors I distribute into fourteen heads, of which four belong to the first class, five to the second, and five to the third.

The first class contains a selection of whatever is most excellent in all kinds of composition. It comprises about thirty-three writers, and about 37,000 pages. The four heads are—

1st, *Historici.* Comprehending Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon.

2nd, *Oratores.* Comprehending about one hundred

and fifty orations, and about 2700 pages. Of this quantity about one-half is formed by Demosthenes; about one-fourth by Isocrates; the remaining fourth part, or a little more, consists of Antipho, Isæus, Lysias, Andocides, Æschines, Dinarchus, Lycurgus.

3rd, *Philosophi.* Of this head, comprising 8675 pages, nearly one half is composed of the works of Aristotle, and a very large proportion of the other half consists of the works of Plato. The remaining 1800 pages contain Theophrastus, Epictetus, Antoninus, Laertius, Cebes, and Æschines Socraticus. The last two hardly deserve the name of more than fragments of authors.

4th, *Scriptores XII.* These twelve have been selected out of the crowd of authors of the third period, as containing whatever is most excellent for copiousness, elegance, and authenticity, in ancient history, antiquity, philology, and criticism; and most valuable for the relics preserved of elder authors. Their names are—Polybius, Diodorus, Dionysius Halicarnassensis, Strabo, Josephus, Plutarch, Appian, Arrian, Lucian, Pausanias, Athenæus, Dion Cassius; all belonging to the third period. If the number included in this head be limited to twelve, it would be impossible to find, in the multitude of writers that remain behind, any one whom we should select in preference to these, or for the sake of whom

any one of these could be displaced. The works of these twelve authors, equal to more than 22,000 pages, make up the sum of the writers of the first class, which demand the especial attention of the student in Greek literature.

In distributing the five heads of the second class of extant prose authors, regard is principally had to the *subjects treated of;* except that *ten* authors are placed first, in a great degree, with reference to their value.

The second class therefore contains:—

1st, *Scriptores X.* These are Apollodorus, Dion Chrysostom, Polyænus, Maximus Tyrius, Aristides, Ælian, Herodian, Themistius, Libanius, Zosimus.

2nd, *Scriptores quadraginta.* These are miscellaneous writers who flourished under the Roman or Byzantine empires, of different degrees of value and importance; some of them of little consideration, as the remains of the Neo-Platonists, Plotinus, Jamblichus, and others; some of considerable merit, as Julian, Philo Judæus, Stobæus, Photius.

After these are placed in succession, 3rd, *Scholiastæ;* 4th, *Lexicographi;* 5th, *Rhetores* and *Grammatici.* Among the last are numbered the valuable treatises of Apollonius, Hermogenes, and Longinus.

The third and last division contains all that is not included in the former heads; and is entirely arranged with a reference to the *subjects treated of,* without

any consideration of any other circumstances. It comprehends—1st, *Scriptores Ecclesiasticos;* 2nd, *Historiæ Byzantinæ Scriptores;* 3rd, *Mathematicos;* 4th, *Medicos;* 5th, *Geographos minores.*

These fourteen heads, thus distributed into these classes, present a summary view of the whole of Greek prose literature now remaining. The first four, composing the first class, every literary man, who earnestly undertakes to apply to these studies, will be thoroughly master of. He will also select out of the remaining divisions the following authors, as worthy of especial attention. From the *ten* writers—Apollodorus, Dio, Polyænus, Ælian, Herodian. From the *forty*—Philo, Sextus Empiricus, Julian, Stobæus, Photius. From the *Rhetores*—Hermogenes, Longinus, Demetrius. From the *Ecclesiastical* writers—Clemens Alexandrinus, and Eusebius. From the *Medici*—Hippocrates, Galen. And he will not neglect the *Geographi minores,* whose scanty remains in all amount to little more than three hundred pages.*

I proposed to myself to accomplish this course of study; of which the greater and most difficult part was now completed at the beginning of the present year. I persuaded myself that another three years, applied with the same diligence as the last three had been, provided no other objects of study should de-

* See the Lists of Authors at the end of PART I.

mand my attention, would enable me to be master of the stores of knowledge contained in such a list of authors. I determined, after having finished this, if health and leisure should still remain to me, no longer to study *authors*, but to study *subjects*.

There are *two* methods of study: the one is, the studying an author; the other may be called, studying a subject. In the former case the student proposes to make himself master of the whole contents of a book: he diligently peruses it, and becomes familiar with the style and language and the sentiments of the writer. By the other method, he follows up any particular branch of knowledge through all the books in which it may be found; searches in them for every passage that is to his purpose; and collects everywhere the scattered particles of information.

Of these two methods of seeking knowledge, the first is much to be preferred. By diligently fixing the mind upon one book at a time, the intellectual faculties in the three branches of Apprehension, Attention, and Memory, are exercised, disciplined, and improved. Whereas, by the other practice, when a subject is pursued by the help of indexes through a multitude of authors, and writers are consulted only as books of reference, a superficial, discursive habit of study grows upon the mind; and the student will be so far from improving the three faculties above

mentioned, that he is in danger of impairing them. And no man of letters can safely trust himself with this plan of study, till he shall have first diligently wrought into his mind firm habits of accurate attention by long practice of the other. For this purpose, I think, a course of reading upon the plan already described, will be sufficient; since it comprehends (for the Greek language) all those writers who deserve to be taken as models of style and reasoning, or who merit attention from being authentic witnesses in matters of chief importance.

I computed that this selection of authors, according to distribution into fourteen heads (the first six being arranged with a view to the *order of time* and *degree of merit*, the last eight with a reference solely to the *subjects treated of*), would be equal in quantity to about 50,000 pages; being perhaps a fourth part of all that is extant in the Greek language.

I made another computation, which gave the same results: throwing aside the division into classes, I calculated the authors necessary to be diligently studied, according to the objects of study and inquiry, under the heads of Poetry, History, Oratory, Philosophy, and Miscellaneous (that is, philology, criticism, etc.).

The Poets, with their scholiasts . .			pp. 8310	
History	Grecian	Herodotus . .	980	
		Thucydides . .	786	
		Xenophon . .	1532	
		Arrian . . .	500	
		Diodorus . .	2306	
			——	6104
	Roman	Polybius . . .	1493	
		Dionysius . .	1270	
		Appian . . .	1139	
		Dio Cassius . .	1774	
		Zosimus . . .	300	
		Herodian . .	240	
			——	6216
	Gr. Rom. and Antiquities	Polyænus . .	313	
		Plutarch . . .	2550	
		Strabo . . .	1460	
		Josephus . . .	2292	
		Pausanias . .	1065	
		Apollodorus . .	158	
			——	7838
Philosophy . .		Cebes	21	
		Plato	2511	
		Aristotle . . .	4263	
		Æschines . .	38	
		Theophrastus .	812	
		Epictetus . .	413	
		Laertius . . .	480	

Philosophy . .	M. Antoninus .	137	
	Plutarchi Mor. .	2826	
	Sextus Empiricus	896	
	Themistius . .	485	
		——	12,882
Oratores . . .	Antipho . . .	81	
	Lysias . . .	268	
	Isæus	127	
	Andocides . .	81	
	Isocrates . . .	519	
	Demosthenes .	1327	
	Æschines. . .	220	
	Dinarchus . .	48	
	Lycurgus . .	51	
	Dio Chrys. . .	813	
	Aristidis . . .	600	
	Libanii . . .	1000	
	Julianus . . .	513	
		——	5648
Miscellaneous .	Lucian . . .	1603	
	Athenæus . .	1566	
	Ælian . . .	685	
	Stobæus . . .	1520	
	Dionys. Rhet. .	610	
	Hermogenes .	390	
	Longinus . .	60	
		——	6434
			53,432

As in the former selection I did not compute the Scholiasts, the sum of the two is nearly the same. Such a course of reading and study might be completed in about *ten years* by the diligent application of about four or five hours a day. And as a boy of ordinary talents, who leaves school at eighteen, may be expected to bring with him to the University, if the master has in any degree done his duty, the whole of Homer, and one-half at least of the thirty-three extant tragedies, together with nearly the whole of Xenophon, and some part perhaps of Herodotus, he will have already made a considerable advance before he enters upon the University. And the ten years of study, computed from the time of his leaving school, will put him in possession, by the time he is eight-and-twenty, of this body of Greek literature. I am supposing no professional engagements in the law, army, or other secular departments. If he is destined for the Church, that professional call will be not incompatible with such a course; since the studies here proposed will form the best and truest foundation for the study of theology.

I proposed to myself, having much leisure, and no professional demands upon my time, to complete this course of reading. I had already advanced in the most necessary and useful parts of it, during the six years which had passed from the beginning of 1810 to the beginning of this year.

In the first days of this year, I proceeded with the Annals of Tacitus, and finished the sixteenth book on the 18*th of January*, which completed the whole of the remains of the Annals; one half I had read in the end of 1812, and the other half in the present winter. After this I was engaged for some days in Stillingfleet's 'Origines Sacræ,' and in Lardner; from whom I collected a critical history or short account of the ecclesiastical writers. I finished these studies on the 23rd. I then read, and made extracts from, *Philemonis Lexicon;* a short fragment, of one hundred and fifty pages, published by Dr. Burney. These were the whole of my studies during the remainder of our stay at Bangor.

On Monday, the 5*th of February*, we took leave of Bangor, after a long and pleasant visit at the palace for twenty-nine weeks. On the third day after we left Bangor we reached the Priory at Warwick, on a visit to my old friend (now) Sir William Welby. While we were here, we visited the ruins of Kenilworth, founded by our ancestor Geoffrey de Clinton, and walked over Warwick Castle. We rested at the Priory four days; and on the 13th reached my father's house in Dean's Yard. We remained in Dean's Yard nearly sixteen weeks.

The Bishop of Bangor resided this year in Mr. Douglas's house in Dean's Yard, and followed us to

town on the 27th, when the two families had a very pleasant interchange of visitings. My studies during this period were the following:—E Fabricio, notitiam literariam Scriptorum circiter sexaginta; Parthenium; Heraclitum περὶ Ἀπίστων; Heraclidis Allegorias Homericas; I read again, Æschylum cum Scholiis; Casaubon's notes in Strabonis octo priores; Dionys. Thrac.; Ciceronis de Oratore librum primum. In English I read, with extracts, Holland's Travels in Greece; Malcolm's History of Persia, two volumes quarto; Bryant's Mythology, six volumes octavo, with extracts.

On the *4th of June* we quitted London, and arrived at Welwyn, after an absence from our home of nearly eleven months.

Being now quietly settled again at Welwyn, I returned to my usual studies. My first occupations were transcribing and compiling, rather than any new studies. *June* 18, I began to collect a history *Scriptorum Ptolemæis Æqualium, cap.* 9, as an appendix to the authors of the two first periods: this was completed in five days. I then returned to my Greek Chronology, part the second. This, the first sketch of which was my first literary labour after the resumption of these studies in April 1810, is still the least complete of any; being a growing work, the materials for which are multiplied, as I extend my

researches further. I completed the list, or column, of the Archons, in six days. I was still employed in transcribing and extracting for the next fortnight. On *July* 16, I began to read Harpocratio, which I laid aside in a few days for Appian. On the 19*th of August* I completed that historian, having read the other parts of his works in 1815. I then began Dion Cassius; and having completed his thirty-ninth book on the fourth day, I returned to my Greek Chronology, to which I applied diligently for thirty days. In this space I reviewed the whole of Pausanias, and had occasion to apply to the arrangement of the Sacred Chronology, comparing with the Bible, Josephus and Hales. Plutarch then engaged me for thirty days, from *October* 4 till *November* 11, when I had completed almost the whole of his genuine remains. I read his Apophthegms, with the commentary of Wyttenbach; and then proceeded to his Symposiacs. I began the study of this voluminous author *March* 21, 1814. In that year, among my other studies, I finished all the Lives, and 1200 pages of his other works, or his Moralia. In 1815, I read about 567 of his Moralia; and now, in this present year, completed 600 pages, making in the whole 2427 pages of the miscellaneous treatises. These treatises amount in all to about 81 in number, including those that are spurious. There remained about 400 pages,

one-half of which was genuine. After this I was employed upon the lexicons of Harpocratio and Photius. Harpocratio occupied the more time, because I transcribed the references to Antipho, Isæus, the Private Causes of Demosthenes, and the historians and comic poets. The Chronology of the Seleucidæ occupied me five days. I then proceeded more diligently with the Lexicon of Photius, which I finished on the last day of the year. A part however of December was occupied in compiling and arranging the fragments of the comic poets.

Towards the end of this year, I began to have serious thoughts of publishing my Greek Chronology. These labours and compilations had been originally prosecuted with a view to my own private use or that of my children, if I should ever have sons who should be candidates in academical learning. By degrees I began to contemplate, though at a distance, the project of completing a Chronology for public use. I was encouraged by the prospect of my procuring, through Gaisford's assistance, an edition of the work, by means of the University Press. I wrote therefore to my friend, about the middle of December, on the subject, and received a most friendly answer, with offer of his services, in forwarding my wish. This drew from me a fuller explanation of my chronological plan, which I detailed to him at considerable length in a letter

written *December* 30. His opinion of my scheme and labours was still more favourable; and he encouraged me, with his natural frankness and honesty, and without vain compliments, to persevere. This therefore was the period at which my idea of becoming a writer on subjects of ancient chronology and history was first matured.

In this year my Greek studies were these:—

Philemon	pp. 150
Parthenius	33
Heraclitus	9
Schol. Æschyli	438
Appiani	467
Dionis Cass.	180
Plutarchi	660
Harpocratio	200
Photii Lex.	517
Demetrii	72
	2726

—a less compass of reading than I had accomplished in almost any year since my return to these studies. But this was compensated by the other parts of my general plan, in which I had diligently laboured,—the Grecian and the Sacred Chronology; the fragments of the comic poets; the fragments of the Greek his-

torians; and by the knowledge I had acquired in London by the study of Malcolm's 'Persia,' Bryant's Mythology, and Holland's Travels.

1817.

This year is divided into four portions. The first period, a space of nine weeks, ending the *5th of March*, was passed at Welwyn: in this tranquil interval, full of domestic satisfactions and benefits, my literary labours proceeded profitably.

After finishing Cicero 'De Oratore,' I began the second part of the Greek Chronology, in the column of *Events*, at B.C. 431; and laboured diligently till I brought it down to B.C. 360. I continued through a part of the reign of Philip, and the whole of the reign of Alexander, and finished about one hundred years. This occupied about twenty-six days of diligent application, to the *3rd of February*. I then proceeded to the chronology and literary history of the *Historians*, and carried it down to the writers of the time of Alexander. There were forty-two writers in one list, and ten in the other. Eighteen days, ending *February 23rd*, were consumed in this undertaking. So that, since I returned to this subject in *June* 1816, the three first columns,—the *Archons;* the *res gestæ*, or civil and military affairs; and the *Historians*,—were in a good measure completed. There

remained the Philosophers, the Orators, the Dramatic Poets.

Some days were devoted, to the end of the month of *February*, to the re-perusal of Polybius. I completed a survey of the first seven books. Whenever it shall be permitted me to find leisure for the third part of the Chronology, I perceive that for all those years of which only fragments remain in Polybius, namely, the whole period from B.C. 218–167, Livy must be diligently examined, and the relics of Polybius. From these two historians the annals of that portion of history may be collected.

On the 1*st of March*, my father, mother, and the whole Cromwell family arrived from Notts. They performed the journey, one hundred and five miles, in one day, and reached Welwyn at seven in the evening. On Tuesday, the 4th, they left us for Dean's Yard, and on the next day we followed them.

Here began the *second* of the four periods of this year:—a residence with our three children at my father's in Dean's Yard, of sixteen weeks and upwards. We saw the Bishop's family again very pleasantly during their stay in Dean's Yard; our social meetings, composed of all the members of both families, were often very large, and always pleasant and cheerful. On the last day of May, the Bishop and his family left London, having first obtained our pro-

mise to make another journey to Bangor. We returned to Welwyn on the 28th of June.

I look back with an agreeable recollection, and with grateful acknowledgments of the past bounties of Providence, upon this period passed in Dean's Yard. I returned unwillingly to the cares of domestic superintendence and rural occupations, from which I anticipated much interruption of my favourite studies and pursuits.

Few Parliamentary debates occurred of any moment. I was present at a long debate on the Catholic Claims, May 9, which were rejected by 245 to 221: so that the Popish party was at this time losing ground. The House divided, June 2, on the election of a new speaker; when Mr. Manners Sutton had 312 votes, his opponent Mr. Wynne had 152. The last debate was on the 27th of June, on the third reading of the Bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act.

I had therefore much leisure for study, and completed some useful branches of Greek and Latin reading. Plato's books of Laws, pp. 500, in ed. Bipont.; and at the same time Ciceronis Oratorem, Topica, De Inventione, De Natura Deorum, Tusc. Disp., pp. 923; Stobæus, pp. 1100; Hermogenes, pp. 390.

The *third* part of the four portions of this year commenced *June* 28:—a residence of nearly seven weeks at Welwyn. In these seven weeks, as I was

about to take my leave of my books for many months, I proposed to complete such parts of my general plan as would enable me to pass those months at Bangor not unprofitably. I proposed to transcribe what had been completed of Chron. Græc. Part II., that two copies of it might exist, one of which I might carry with me; to complete Chron. Græc. Part I. c. 1, on the times before the Trojan era; and to read the Scholia of Aristophanes. I completed the ancient Scholia of all the comedies except the Plutus, pp. 361, with the text of the ten comedies (July 3–31). The Chronology, Part I. c. 1 (August 1–8). Transcript of the second part (August 10–14). Besides these occupations, I found time for reading four Greek tragedies; and in the evenings, Robertson's History of Scotland, and Voltaire's 'Siècle de Louis Quatorze,' in French.

On Tuesday, *August* 19, we set out at seven o'clock, went through Luton to Dunstable, and thence to Dunchurch, sixty-seven miles. On Wednesday, the 20th, we reached Shiffnall, fifty-six miles; the next day Llangollen, forty-eight miles; and on the 22nd we arrived at Bangor at about half-past nine. Here we remained till the end of the year; and this residence at Bangor of almost nineteen weeks, formed the last and largest portion of the *four parts* into which our year was divided.

In the long and tranquil interval of retreat at Bangor, in 1815, I had found ample leisure for prosecuting useful studies; and I proposed to employ the leisure of the present time in a similar manner. The first studies were the Plutus of Aristophanes, with the Scholiast, together with the 'Cyropædia' of Xenophon (August 25 to September 25); then Lycophron, with Tzetzes (September 26 to October 23); then Cicero 'De Finibus,' and 'De Legibus;' the 'Offices,' 'De Divinatione.' The 'Philosophica,' which I read at this time (pp. 1039), were commenced on October 4, and completed, with abstracts, December 10. These, with the Philosophica, which I had studied in the spring, in London, made the whole of the philosophical remains of this great author; a noble portion of ancient literature, the study of which I had delayed too long. During a part of this time (November 10–21) I read the first six books of Heyne's edition of Virgil. In the course of this perusal, I found that the reading of the second book, with Heyne's commentaries, occupied fifty minutes; the fourth book fifty minutes; and the sixth book fifty-five minutes. Heyne's notes and commentaries contain many useful things; especially on the Cyclic Poets and the writers of the "tale of Troy divine," appended to the second book.

On *December* 15, I began to investigate the Chro-

nology of the kings of Judah and Israel, and pursued this subject unremittingly for many days, to the 24th of December. I began at the accession of Rehoboam, and finished the Chronology to the 9th of Hosea.

I began, towards the close of this year, to form new plans of study, and new resolutions and arrangements. I proposed, in the first place, to set apart Sunday in every week for appropriate studies; either the Scriptures, or works illustrating the Scriptures and religious questions, for as many hours on the Sunday as I was accustomed to give on other days to Greek and Latin profane literature. The reading for this purpose should be confined to the Old and New Testament, to Josephus (as far as he illustrates sacred history), and to the works of the ancient Fathers and of modern divines. Four hours a day have been usually dedicated to ancient literature; and four hours employed every Sunday in the reading of the Scriptures would enable the student to go through with the Old and New Testament in thirty weeks. I began the practice of reading the Scriptures every Sunday when I was at Oxford. I read through in that manner, during my latter years at Oxford, the whole Old Testament and a part of the New. I found incalculable benefit from the practice.

Perhaps it may be doubted whether it is favourable to intellectual progress in any object of study, to have

particular times set apart for particular studies. Of the two methods of study, the setting apart a daily number of hours for particular objects, or the continuing any literary research upon which the mind may be employed, as long as the inclination prompts (without observing any stated distribution of time), the last is by far the most favourable to the genius. He who carries on the subject of his inquiry, while the faculties of his mind are full of zeal and energy, and are interested in the pursuit, will be likely to make a greater progress in science, than he who returns to his stated task at the appointed time, because the appointed time has arrived. The one exerts his powers in their full vigour, while the attention is willing and diligent. The other labours with languid powers, because his inclination to the task does not always return with the hour. The one compensates a long-continued period of application, till the mind is fatigued by its intensity, by a long interval of rest, which he prolongs till he finds his powers again vigorous, his curiosity again awakened, and his alacrity of mind again recruited. The other will sometimes be called to his task when his faculties want repose; or will have to leave it perhaps at the moment when the ardour of study has begun to be awakened, and his understanding to be interested in the work: his four or five hours of study are to take their turn

with the rest of his employments, independently of his inclination or his will; and as he never omits the appointed hours, so he seldom or never exceeds them.

It must be confessed, then, that by a methodical arrangement, the student is not likely to be capable of great things. But yet, on the other hand, in the common affairs of life, especially in the offices and arrangements of domestic life, the advantages of a mechanical distribution of time seem to outweigh the inconvenience. He who secures to himself a regular portion of time daily for meditation and reading, is more likely on the whole to turn it to good account, than he who, following the impulse of his genius, sometimes devotes entire days to abstraction, and sometimes passes them in indolent vacuity. Such a student must either neglect his other duties, or will have his periods of abstraction interrupted by the various calls and common cares of life.

The aggregate quantity of time gained for study seems much the same in either case. The powers of the mind must have rest; and that mind, whose efforts are continued the longest, will need a proportionably long interval of refreshment. A certain number of hours, then, every day allotted to intellectual labour, will leave the rest of the day for business or amusement, and will upon the whole secure as much time for literary purposes, as a fortnight's overstrained

exertion, followed by another fortnight of complete relaxation and indolence.

The inquiry concerning the method of study has therefore two objects:—1. What arrangement of time is the most convenient? in answer to which we determine that it is better to assign a regular portion of each day to this purpose. 2. What method should be pursued in reading books? in answer to which it was concluded, when that inquiry was made at large, that it is better to read one author at a time steadily, than to read discursively.

Johnson (in Boswell, vol. i. p. 411) remarks that "a man should read just as inclination leads him, for what he reads as a task will do him little good. A young man should read five hours in a day, and so may acquire a great deal of knowledge." In the first part of this sentence he has reference to the second question, on which he gives his opinion in favour of discursive reading; in the latter part he touches upon the first question, and seems to advise a regular distribution of hours. In this all students will agree with Johnson. But as to the other point, perhaps no man ever habituated his mind to that practice of discursive reading, without finding cause to repent of it. The intellect itself is greatly in the power of habit; and as by indulgence a discursive habit is confirmed and increased, so by practice the attention will come to be at the command of the will.

In speculating upon the best plans of study, I proposed to myself to begin a practice of writing down from time to time remarks upon such subjects as caught my attention; with a view to exercise myself in English composition, which I seemed to have too much neglected. For this purpose I contrived three blank books, as depositories for what I might collect under three different heads. The *first*, to contain any extracts or abstracts that might be made from other writings, in reading the various subjects of history, population, geography, etc., in modern authors. The *second* I designed as a repository for my own original remarks or essays, to be written down, without any particular order, as they happened to be composed. A *third* book I planned to be ready for noting down remarks or collections, in the course of theological study. These three manuscript divisions I imagined would complete all that I might find necessary, in addition to the distribution already made, in classical literature. This project, like other projects, was more easy to design than to execute. In the progress of three years, which I have since passed, part has been followed and part has been omitted.

To collect in one view the studies of this year, they may be thus stated:—

1. (Chron. Græc.) Completed about a hundred years of the Second Part, Historia critica Histori-

corum Græcorum: the times preceding the Trojan War, of Part I.

2. Relegi et retractavi:—

Polybius to the end of the seventh book.
Aristophanes.
Eight Greek tragedies.
Six first books of the Æneid, with Heyne's Commentary.

3. New studies:—

Platonis Leges	pp.	500
Stobæi Sermones		1100
Hermogenes		390
Juliani Cæsares		32
Scholiastes Aristophanis		981
Xenophontis Cyropædia		374
———— Œconomicus . . .		84
Lycophron		50
Tzetzæ Scholiast.		450
		3961

Ciceronis Rhetorica	De Oratore, ll. 3 .	pp.	356
	Brutus		143
	Orator		106
	Topica		38
	Oratoriæ Partit. . .		55
	De Inventione, ll. 2 .		191
			— 889

Ciceronis Philosophica	De Natura Deorum, ll. 3	210	
	Tusc. Quæst., ll. 5 . .	280	
	Acad. Quæst., ll. 2 .	127	
	De Fin., ll. 5 . . .	280	
	De Legibus, ll. 3 . .	105	
	De Officiis, ll. 3 . . .	262	
	De Senect. et Amicitia	85	
	De Divinat., ll. 2 . .	152	
	De Fato	28	
			1529
			2418

1818.

On the *7th of January* we left Bangor, after a visit of nineteen weeks and four days; and travelled by way of Llangollen, Ellesmere, Whitchurch, Stone, and Uttoxeter, to Nottingham, which we reached on the 9th. We staid with Dr. and Mrs. Wylde four days; and on Tuesday, the 13th, arrived at Southwell. I always see Southwell with a degree of pleasure, which increases as I advance in life, and as the school-boy scenes of my early years are removed to a greater distance from me by the progress of time. I seized the opportunity, while our children rested at the inn, to visit some of the haunts of my boyhood; but the day was stormy and unfavourable, and I

found it expedient to hasten forward to our journey's end. We reached my father's house at Cromwell about half-past three. We passed just six weeks at Cromwell. In this period of great tranquillity and leisure, uninterrupted by any untoward incident, I met with some useful works, which I had time to read and to make extracts from. These works were,—an English book, in quarto, entitled 'A Literary History of the Middle Ages,' by Berington; Gell's 'Topography of Troy.' In Greek I only read the three first books of the Grammar of Theodore Gaza. On the 16th of February the Introduction to Chron. Græc., Part I., was begun, and occupied the remainder of our time in Nottinghamshire. These were six weeks of great diligence and activity; and I remember the studies of this time with a pleasing impression.

On the 24*th of February* we left Cromwell, and, after paying a visit of three days to Sir William Welby, at Denton, we reached Welwyn on the 28th, after an absence of more than six months. We passed the Sunday at Welwyn, and on Monday, March 2nd, we arrived in Dean's Yard. My father and mother had already settled there; and about this time the Bishop (of Bangor) occupied again the house of Mr. Douglas, in Dean's Yard, for the season. The same agreeable interchange of meetings,

alternately at my father's house and at the Bishop's, was agreed upon in this year as in the former. We remained in London thirteen weeks.

The first three weeks of this period I passed in the enjoyment of my usual satisfactions, and with my ordinary alacrity for intellectual employment. The next two months I do not look back upon with equal confidence and pleasure; and I was prevented by ill-health from my former activity of exertion. The studies of this time were less than formerly, and my impression of this period is that of languor and depression.

I prosecuted the Introd. to Chron. Græc. I. 1; Introduction to Parts I. and II. before the 22nd of March. After that date I finished Scholia Theocriti, pp. 178; Clemens Alexandr. Protrepticon, pp. 117; Strom. lib. i. pp. 130; the Meno of Plato; and the first five books of Quintilian, with the notes of Spalding (pp. 428).

The remaining seven months of this year were passed at Welwyn; where my retreat suffered no other interruption than a journey into Yorkshire at the general election. On the 17*th of June* I suddenly received intelligence from the Duke of Newcastle, requiring my immediate presence at Boroughbridge, where an opposition was threatened. Parliament had been dissolved on the 10th of June; and

the Boroughbridge election was fixed for the 20th. Accordingly I set out instantly, and, by travelling all night, reached Boroughbridge about two in the morning of Friday, June 19. I was re-elected at Aldborough, with my colleague Granville Vernon, on that day. On the next, Captain Mundy was successful at Boroughbridge; but his colleague was defeated by Mr. Lawson. Immediately after the poll I set out with Mr. Vernon to Clumber; we reached it at twelve at night, and had an hour's conversation with His Grace, who was waiting for us in his library. I passed two days at Clumber, much gratified by the urbanity and kindness of my reception. On the 23rd I left Clumber, and reached Welwyn on the 24th. I had no further interruption to the tranquillity of this summer. My father, mother, and sisters came to us on June 25, in their way from London. After staying with us four days, during which the weather was fine and our guests seemed pleased with their visit, they left us on the 29th for Cromwell. My brother Clinton came to me on the 10th of August, and brought me down a copy of Corsini's 'Fasti Attici,' a book so necessary to my chronological studies, which I had for three years sought in vain, and which I now for the first time saw and perused. The whole seven months of our abode at Welwyn, diversified by many visits from our relations and friends,

was a space to be remembered with pleasure and gratitude.

The London residence of this year was barren of satisfaction, and of any great literary progress. During those three months my new studies were 469 pages of Greek, and 428 of Latin. But in the leisure of Welwyn I was able to compensate for this deficiency; and went through, between July 3 and the end of the year, 4144 pages of Greek studies; besides transcribing and perfecting many extracts and abstracts of former studies, and proceeding with my Chronology. My first study in the summer was Dio Chrysostom, in Reiske's edition, and the first volume of Bekker's 'Anecdota Græca,' a valuable publication. I carefully entered the citations from the Comic Poets into their proper places. Then, until October 22nd, I was occupied with Stobæus's Eclogæ, in Heeren's edition, with Plutarch 'De Placitis.' I then began Bekker's second volume, containing 'Scholia in Dionysii Thracis Grammaticam,' and completed it in twelve evenings. November 14, the first book of Dionysius of Halicarnassus was begun; and the whole remains of the 'Archæologia' finished, December 8. I then finished Diodorus by reading the first three books; and this study, together with the Epistles of Isocrates and Plato, and some few pieces of Libanius, occupied the remaining days of this year.

December 7. We finished reading Clarendon's History of the Rebellion. We began it in the summer, and read it together in the evenings. In this manner, it occupied about four months, including various suspensions and interruptions.

I completed therefore, in this year, a good deal of the *first part* of my Greek Chronology, at intervals between *February* 12 and *July* 2. I made good use of Berington's 'Literary Memoirs,' and Gell's Topography, at Cromwell. My new studies were far below what I had projected as possible, in drawing a plan for the future year, before I left Bangor. So different is *project* from *performance!* On the 3rd of January I proposed in imagination to finish Quintilian and Velleius; to transcribe and complete Comicorum Hist. Criticam; Scriptores Ptolem. Æquales; Chron. Græc., Part I. cap. 2, or the time between the Trojan Era and the first Messenian War; Sacred Chronology, to the Captivity; and Hist. Crit. Epicorum. In Greek I calculated upon reading *paginarum μυριάδα.* These were my projects. On the 30th of December, upon reviewing the occupations of the year, I found that I had completed only a small part of the task proposed. Instead of the ten thousand pages of Greek, I had finished less than five thousand; and the manuscript compilations were still unfinished. Part of the time however had been

not less usefully employed in other studies; especially I had made a better progress than heretofore in *Theological studies*, and, I hope, had laid a foundation for future improvement in that material part of our intellectual employment.

During many of the Sundays in this year, commencing with our return to Welwyn, I endeavoured to fix in my mind the facts of the Gospel history, by using White's 'Diatessaron,' and the New Testament, with Hales as a commentary.

[Here there is a hiatus in the manuscript.]

. . . . Observe that the Jews may not be irresistibly bound to apply them (the prophecies) to Jesus, but might rather be left to their own judgment, and so reject him? Are the clear and manifest predictions proved genuine by being found in all the copies? The grand proof of the Divine mission of Jesus lies in the Prophecies. Histories have been variously forged, and fabricated accounts of the actions of men have been written, as of Apollonius Tyaneus, and others. But *prophecies must come from God alone.* If the writings of the Prophets are genuine, the history contained in the Gospels is true.

I proposed to myself to explore these subjects; and to fix in my mind a habit . . . .

[Another hiatus in the manuscript.]

24051

My *new* studies therefore in profane learning, in this year, have been these:—

Theodori Gazæ libb. iii. . .	pp. 200
Scholiastes Theocriti . . .	178
Clementis Alexandrini . . .	247
Platonis Meno	44
Dio Chrysostomus	813
Lexica Sequeriana	388
Stobæi Eclogæ	420
Plutarch. de Placitis	100
Scholia in Dion. Thrac. . . .	470
Dionysii Archæologia . . .	1270
Diodori libb. 3	406
Isocratis Epistolæ	36
Libanii *Μελέται* quædam. . .	162
Platonis Epistolæ	79
	4813

The whole narrative, down to this period, was written in the year 1818; being compiled from notes made at various times, and from recollection.

LISTS OF AUTHORS.

The quantity of matter in the Prose Authors, both Greek and Latin, is expressed in pages which contain each 1002 letters, by which common standard all the works are measured. (See p. 47.)

SELECTI E SCRIPTORIBUS LATINIS.

Solutæ Orationis.		*Poetæ.*	
*Cicero . .	pp. 6214	Plautus . .	vv. 20,000
*Cæsar	470	*Terentius . . .	6000
*Corn. Nepos. . .	173	*Lucretius . . .	7410
*Sallustius . . .	197	*Catullus . . .	2295
*Livius	3050	*Tibullus . . .	2037
*Vell. Paterculus .	147	*Horatius . . .	8000
*L. Seneca . . .	1550	*Virgilius . . .	12,900
*Plinius	2260	*Propertius . . .	3998
*Quintilianus . . .	970	*Ovidius . . .	34,000
*Curtius	452	*Seneca	11,658
*Tacitus	904	*Lucanus . . .	8000
*Plinius		*Statius	14,000
*Suetonius	406	*Martialis . . .	9000
*Gellius	750	Juvenalis . . .	3836
*Justinus	368	Claudianus . .	
*Hist. Aug. Scriptores	608		
*Ammian. Marcel. .	726		
Vegetius			
*Macrobius . . .			

SELECTI E SCRIPTORIBUS GRÆCIS.

Historici.

*Herodotus	IX.		pp.	980
*Thucydides	VIII.			786
*Xenophon	Cyrop. 374			
	Anab. 282			
	Hellenic. 372			1532
	Memor. 166			
	Opuscul. 338			

Oratores.

*Antipho	XV.			81
*Lysias	XXXIV.			268
*Isæus	X.			127
*Andocides	IV.			81
*Isocratis	Forenses VII. 123			
	Deliber. VI. 207		XXI.	519
	Demonst. V. 141			
	Didact. III. 48			
*Demosthenis	Δημηγορ. XVI. 214			
	Δημόσιοι IX. 545			
	Ἰδιωτικοὶ XXXI. 474		LX.	1327
	Ἐπιδεικτικοὶ II. 29			
	Δημόσιοι β′. 65			
*Æschines	III.			220
*Dinarchus	III.			48
*Lycurgus	I.			51

Philosophi.

*Plato	De Repub. 496			
	De Leg. 500			2511
	Cætera 1515			

Aristoteles	*Eth. Nicom. etc. 919 *Rhet. et Poet. 306 *Hist. Anim. 751 Categ. Anal., etc. 589 Cætera omnia 1698	4263
*Theophrastus		812
Epictetus		413
*Laertius		480
M. Antoninus		137

Scriptores XII. (1st Class).

*Polybius		1493
*Diodorus		2306
*Dionys. Halicarnassensis	Ant. libb. XI. 1270 Rhet. 610	1880
*Strabo		1460
*Josephus	Ant. libb. XX. 1600 Bell. Jud. 692 Vita 81 Apion 115	2488
*Plutarchus	Vitæ L. 2550 Libelli 81 2826	5376
*Appianus	Civil. libb. V. 584 Cætera 555	1139
*Arrianus	Expedit. 377 Indica 69 Tactica 47 Peripl. Eux. 21 Peripl. Eryth. 34 Venat. 30	578
*Lucianus		1603
*Pausanias		1065

*Athenæus	1566
*Dio Cassius	1257

Scriptores X. (2nd Class).

*Apollodorus, libb. III.			158
*Dio Chrysost. Or. 80			813
Maximus Tyrius, Diss. 41			254
*Polyænus, libb. VIII.			313
*Aristides			1264
Ælianus	V. H.	214	685
	Hist. An.	471	
*Herodianus, libb. VII.			240
*Themistius, Or. 33			485
Libanius	Orat. 65	2209	4601
	Μελέται	1422	
	Epistolæ	970	
*Zosimus			300
	Summa		45,960

E Scriptoribus tertiæ classis.

Philo	1784
Artemidorus	335
Sextus Empiricus	896
Philostrati	1800
*Julianus	513
*Heliodorus	350
*Stobæus	1360
*Photius	1750
*Demetrius	72
*Hermogenes	409
*Theo	185
*Longinus	60

*Scholia Sophoclis	350		
*——— Æschinis	438		
*——— Euripidis	640		
*——— Aristophanis	998		5631
*——— Apollonii	300		
*——— Pindari	1138		
*Villois. Homer.	1767		
*Scholia Thucydidis	436		1072
*——— Demosthenis	636		
*Clemens Alexandrinus			1110
*Eusebii Pr. E.	1100		1680
Eusebii H. E.	580		
	Summa		19,007
			45,960
	Paginæ		64,967

Poetæ.

*Homerus	vv. 29,545
*Hesiodus	2357
*Theognis	1220
*Pindarus	6000
*Anacreon	960
*Æschylus	8139
*Sophocles	11,208
*Euripides	28,782
*Aristophanes	15,752
Aratus	1154
*Callimachus	1400
*Theocritus	2871
*Lycophron	1474
*Apollonius	5835

*Bion	244
*Moschus	482
Nicander	1594
Oppianus	5649
*Scymnus Chius	975
*Dionysius Periegetes	1185
Musæus	341
Q. Calaber	8770
Orpheus	3614
Coluthus	385
Nonnus	21,300
Tryphiodorus	677
Manetho	cir. 4000
Anthologia	cir. 21,000
Summa ver.	186,913

* Hos Scriptores legimus (Jan. 1, 1819).

PART II.

LITERARY JOURNAL.

Ταῦτ' ἔχω ὅσσ' ἔμαθον καὶ ἐφρόντισα, καὶ μετὰ Μουσῶν σεμν' ἐδάην.

1819.

January 1. Occupied with drawing out a plan of future studies, and in writing my Journal of former years.

It is now the ninth year since I returned to Greek literature. Within this period I have accomplished the following:—

ANNO.	GRÆCA.	LATINA.	ANNO.	GRÆCA.	LATINA.
1810	1340		1815	3959	250
1811	3047		1816	2726	
1812	4234	300	1817	3961	2418
1813	4789		1818	4813	496
1814	4831	672		33,700	4136

33,700 pages will give about 3750 for the average number read in each year.

I possess therefore nine Poets of the first rank;

and among nine of the second rank, three principal ones, Theocritus, Lycophron, Apollonius: the three Historians, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon: all the Orators: the twelve Scriptores, except Dion Cassius: of the ten Scriptores, Polyænus and Dio Chrysostom: of the forty, Stobæus: among the Philosophers, Diogenes Laertius, about half of Plato, the best of Aristotle. I have consumed too much time and labour, perhaps, in the Scholiasts. Restat ut novam studiorum rationem mihi proponam in posterum. Hæc quæ teneo relegenda sunt, meditanda, ediscenda. Hæc sufficiunt ad exemplum vivendi, sentiendi, scribendi, loquendi, castè, sobriè, fortiter, sapienter, eleganter. Jam nunc legam oportet, non ad scriptores cæteros cognoscendos, verum potius ad res scrutandas: non quid quisque cæterorum auctorum scripserit, sed ubi inter hos omnes quæque res, quam mihi indagandam proposuero, reperiatur, quærendum est. Imprimis vero efficiendum est, ut ea quæ habeam ne amittam: et scripta manu collectaque illa monumenta Chronologica literarumque Græcarum deperditarum elimanda sunt. Si igitur quicquid otii mihi Deus concesserit, anno veniente, nullis omnino novis lectionibus perfectis præterierit: non erit quod doleam, dum perfuero Chron. Gr. p. II., Hist. Comic. Tragic. Epic. vel Philosophorum. Ad hoc igitur opus, ad hos labores me properans, Deum oro ut eadem quies et se-

curitas salusquè mei meorumque, eadem infinitæ ejus bonitatis copia, mihi contingat et permaneat, quantam in præteritis annis cumulatè expertus sum.

Restant inter *Scriptores X.*, et *Scriptores XL.*, et *Scriptores tertiæ classis,* interioris cognitionis digni fere hi :—

A.C.		A.C.	
	Apollodorus pp. 158	137	Artemidorus . 335
180	Aristides . . 1264	210	Empiricus . 896
238	Ælianus . . 685	361	Julianus . . 513
230	Herodianus . 240	395	Heliodorus . 350
370	Libanius . . 4631	858	Photius . . 1750
40	Philo . . . 1784		

Clemens Alexandrinus 1110
Eusebius 2000
Hippocrates 1650
Scholiastæ 2000

Latini Scriptores adhuc necessarii hi sunt :—

Ciceronis Epistolæ et Orationes . 2500
Plinius uterque 2500
Suetonius 406
Quintilianus 970

E poetis Græcis Latinisque, quos nondum legimus, quicquid otii mihi erit, ἐν παρέργῳ et per intervalla cæterorum negotiorum, his legendis dabitur.

2*nd*–13*th*. During these days occupied in writing my

Journal, and in reading Polybius, Euripidis Medea, Malthus on Population, the 'Fasti Attici' of Corsini.

14*th*. Left Welwyn, and arrived in Dean's Yard at twelve. House of Commons in the afternoon. Sworn in; my fourth election as a Member of Parliament.

15*th*. House of Commons, two to four. After the House met, the Speaker is approved by the Lords. Oaths and subscriptions taken.

16*th*. Returned to Welwyn. On the following days I resumed my Journal, and proceeded with Corsini diligently, and finished his first volume on the 23rd. I then proceeded with my Chron. Græc., and on February 2nd completed it to the end of Theopompus and Alcæmenes. This compilation, equal to about thirty quarto pages, has occupied eight entire days. I now lay it aside till a future opportunity of consulting the original works, on our return to Welwyn. For completion of the first part, perlegendi sunt Eurip. et Pind. Scholiastæ, Apollodorus with Heyne's notes.

We remained at Welwyn till the 4th of *February*, thus completing eight entire months of residence there since our return. This was the third period of our stay at Welwyn since our establishment there. Of all these periods the impression is pleasing: but I think the last afforded the most satisfactory recollections of them all. And the idea of Welwyn is at this time more grateful to me than it has been before. In

the month of January I proceeded diligently with the first part of the Greek Chronology and with the study of Corsini's 'Fasti Attici.'

Hoc spatio quantæ felicitates mihi sunt concessæ! Otium habui dulcissimum, et libris literisque vacans tempus. Hæc igitur tanta Dei summi omnium Parentis et Conditoris beneficia gratus agnosco.

February 4. Arrived in London at two. Evening, House of Commons: and on the following days.

11*th*. In the last three days, Eusebius' Præp. Evang. No Parliamentary business; the House being adjourned each day at six o'clock.

13*th*. *Μελάγχολός εἰμι δεινῶς ἐν ταῖσδε ταῖς ἡμέραις· ἐνθυμούμενος τὴν ἐμαυτοῦ τύχην, καὶ τὸν βίον ὃν ἔλαχον. Πολιτεύομαι μὲν ἤδη τοσαῦτα ἔτη, οὐδὲν λόγῳ οὔτε ἔργῳ, δυνάμενος; ἐπιτηδεύω δὲ τὴν φιλοσοφίαν καὶ τὰ μαθήματα, ἀφ' ὧν οὐδὲν πλέον ἐστίν· τοιγαροῦν ἐν τοῖς μὲν τῶν ἄλλων ἐπιτηδεύμασιν οὐκ ἐγὼ δεινός· ἐν οἷς δὲ ἐγὼ δεινὸς, οὐδέν ἐστιν ὄφελος. Εὐτυχῶ μέντοι τὰ μέγιστα· ἡ γυνὴ ἀγαθὴ, τὰ τέκνα ὑγιαίνει· ἀπὸ τῶν μαθημάτων σωφρονέστερος ἴσως καὶ ὁσιώτερος γέγονα τὴν ψυχήν.*

During the following days, vix ulla studia. On the 19th an election committee, Inverkeithing.

During this month of February I have been indolent. Being now sworn in as a member of the House of Commons for the fourth time, I was mortified at

perceiving that I never could be capable of acting a part in public life. I felt that I was out of my place, and engaged in a department for which I was not fitted. But I consoled myself with the consideration that I might become a writer.

March 1. Finished the seventh book of Eusebius' Præp. Evangel., being almost half the whole work. But now I am so occupied with business, that I lay aside these studies till a season of more leisure.

March 3. My love of letters begins to revive, which has been dormant or extinct for some time past; and an inward alacrity and cheerfulness consequently succeeds to that spirit of despondency and dissatisfaction which I have lately felt. I perceive that I can never be a public speaker; but I observe that those whose lives have been passed as eminent public speakers, have not, in general, the faculty of being good writers: they generally fail in purity of style and language, points in which they might especially be expected to excel. Mr. Pitt weakened the effect of his speeches by attempting to retouch those of them which appeared in print; and the published specimens of his eloquence do not justify to us who have not heard him the splendid testimony of his auditors. Mr. Fox, when he applied himself to written composition, produced the feeble and languid history of James the Second. The style of Mr. Wilberforce, in his treatise

on Christianity, is verbose and heavy, and never rises above mediocrity. Although therefore I have not faculties for public speaking, which requires extempore powers, yet I may be capable of written composition, which is the fruit of meditation, diligence, care, and labour.

Nor is it perhaps to be granted that oratory is necessarily the highest effort of the faculties of man: it is only an exhibition of them in a particular form. The *orator* possesses from nature or practice the talent of putting forth all his powers at once; the *writer* produces his best efforts by meditation, time, and revision of his subject. But in a comparative estimate of genius, it will be inquired, not by what steps excellence is reached, but at what point of excellence men arrive at last. The orator indeed is always regarded with more indulgence than the writer can hope to receive. He possesses the advantage of being only measured against his contemporaries. He who is the best orator of his own age acquires all the present benefits that eloquence can confer. Demosthenes and Cicero were no more than this; although the standard of excellence in different times and countries may have been very different. But the *writer*, on the contrary, is compared with the compositions of other times and countries. He is measured with those who have cultivated the same

kind of writing in all past times; and the wit and genius of ages are set in the balance against him. The standard, then, of excellence is more defined and ascertained, and more difficult to be reached, in written compositions, than in eloquence. The one is absolute, the other relative. He who is eminent as a public speaker, owes much of his fame to particular circumstances: but the reputation of a writer is founded upon a higher kind of merit.

I will not, then, because Nature has denied me the gifts of an orator, unwisely overlook or neglect the advantages and the usefulness of that literature of which I may yet be capable. There is a field in which I may still successfully labour. One advantage, and that the highest of all, I have already gained by literary occupations. *Nine years are this day completed* since I returned to these occupations upon my arrival in Dean's Yard, after the events in 1810. In surveying my own mind during that period, I perceive that whenever I have been occupied and interested in literary labours, I have been safe, and innocent, and satisfied, and happy. But those periods in which I have deserted my habitual studies, have been intervals of danger, of temptation, of discontent, of evil thoughts. Can I have a stronger motive for continuing that course of studies? or shall I say that my labours have failed in

being profitable, even though they produce no returns of fame or interest?

March 4. Libris coemendis occupor. House of Commons.

6*th*. I dined with the Speaker. During the last three days began and finished Cicero 'Pro Cluentio.'

7*th*, *Sunday*. Dies sobriè et ὁσίως actus: employed many hours in studying the Greek Testament.

8*th*–13*th*. In these days fere nulla studia: collecting, however, and meditating upon, the materials for future studies. Went in the evening (13th) to the Speaker's levee.

14*th*, *Sunday*. At the Abbey. Vix ullæ hodie lectiones: quanquam S. Scrip. inspicio. Evening segniter actus.

15*th*–20*th*. Plutarch. House of Commons.

21*st*, *Sunday*. Studied Sir Isaac Newton on Daniel, and finished it in six hours.

22*nd*. Libris coemendis occupor: finished Plutarch's Demetrius. House of Commons: moved for a new writ for Boroughbridge, in the room of Mr. Lawson.

23*rd*–31*st*. In these days occupied, ἐν παρέργῳ, with Plutarch, and Mitford's History of Alexander.

April 1. Walked in the College garden, the first time this year; solus mecum meditans: τά τε πάροντα, καὶ τὰ προγεγονότα, καὶ τὰ ἐσόμενα μελετῶν Θεόν τε ἀνακαλούμενος.

4*th*, Sunday. At St. Margaret's in the morning: *τῷ Θεῷ μετὰ πολλῆς ἀγωνίας προσευξάμενος, βελτίω τινὰ νοῦν καὶ φρένας κέκτημαι, καὶ ἀγαθὴν ἐλπίδα καὶ προσδοκίαν τῶν μελλόντων.*

5*th*. Diligently engaged with Mitford's History, with Arrian's 'Indica' compared.

6*th*. Finished Mitford's History of Alexander, being his fifth volume 4to. House of Commons. At home in the evening: employed upon the Grecian History. The fifth volume of Mitford contains about 560 quarto pages (= pp. 1100); I have only had to compare with it Arrian's 'Indica' and Plutarch's 'Alexander.' This fifth volume of Mitford's work has the faults and merits of his former volumes. For the tale of Alexander's conquests he has made Arrian the basis, with his accustomed judgment in selecting authorities. By that test he has tried the other narratives of Plutarch, Diodorus, and Curtius. In dates he is careless and negligent. On the whole, this volume is a valuable addition to the preceding ones, and is far the best history of that wonderful period, the reign of Alexander, that has *as yet* been produced by any modern author.

12*th*. *Ἔνδον ὢν* per diem pluviosum, redeo ad lectionem Eusebii: item Curtium lego. Evening, Fearon on America.

17*th*. Occupied during these days with Q. Curtius

and Fearon on America. The two first books of Q. Curtius are lost, and a part of the tenth. What is extant, equal to about seven books and a half of the history, is contained in 452 pages, = 60 pp. to each book. I found Curtius a better author than I expected; his powers of description are admirable. In the main facts he agrees sufficiently with Arrian. His speeches are highly wrought; and in some of them he approaches to the excellence of Livy.

28*th.* During these past days diligently employed with Eusebius: also transcribed some extracts from Fearon's 'America,' and read Cicero 'Pro Cælio' and 'In Pisonem.'

Ciceronis Orationes perlectæ, horis subsecivis et ἐν παρέργῳ, inter Martii 2 et hunc diem.

Pro Lege Manilia	pp. 38
Pro Cluentio	120
Pro Murena	60
Pro Archia	18
Pro P. Sextio	97
Pro Cælio	50
De Prov. Consular.	28
In Pisonem	60
Pro Milone	59
Pro Rabirio Postumo	23
Pro Marcello	15

Pro Ligario	18
Pro Deiotaro	22
	pp. 608

May 1–5. In these days, fere nulla studia; nisi quod Ciceronis 'Pisonianum' finivi; and read Russell's 'History of Aleppo,' and Eusebius.

10*th*. Finished Eusebius' Præp. Evangel., with the abstract. Eusebii Præparatio contains pp. 1100. This work employed me, amidst other occupations, from Feb. 9 to May 10.

Nine-tenths of this work of Eusebius consists of extracts from various authors; and that portion which is the composition of Eusebius himself is of very little value. His style is feeble, diffuse, and obscure. He is a very bad reasoner. He is not always constant to his own purpose: having stated a proposition, he sometimes forgets to prove it, and deviates into another track of argument. He devotes three books to prove that the Old Testament History was attested by profane writers. To make out this proposition, he takes for granted that those profane Greek writers, who mentioned facts of Jewish history, derived them from independent sources, and not from the Scriptures themselves. In three other books, he undertakes to demonstrate that the Greek philosophy was derived

from the Scriptures: and this he accomplishes by taking for granted a *contrary* assumption;—that, in any fact, any doctrine, even any form of expression, in which there is an affinity between the two, the philosopher transcribed from the Jewish sacred books. But these two assumptions destroy each other. If, where similar facts are mentioned in profane authors and in Holy Writ, the profane writer borrowed from the sacred, then the facts of Jewish history, mentioned by profane historians, were transcribed by them from the Jewish scriptures, and these profane historians cannot be appealed to as corroborating witnesses. If, on the contrary, the profane writers did not draw from Scripture sources, in matters in which they agree, then the Greek philosophy, whatever its similarity, was not derived from the Jews.

This work however is highly valuable, not for any merit in the author, or rather compiler, but for the accidental circumstance of preserving to us so many curious fragments, not elsewhere extant. It has a value similar in kind, though inferior in degree, to that of the collections of Stobæus or Athenæus.

12*th*. Began Menagius ad Laertium, and the 'Historia Critica Philosophorum.' Evening, 'History of Queen Elizabeth.'

13*th*–17*th*. Proceeded with Laertius and Menagius.

To-day (17th), House of Commons, one to four: evening, House of Lords, eight to ten.

18*th*. Nulla studia. House of Commons, 5–2 A.M. Numbers, for Mr. Tierney 178, for Ministers 357. Able and brilliant speech of Canning; Tierney's excellent. Four members withdrew without voting, on the pretence of not understanding the import of the motion; 535 voted, and these, added to the tellers and the Speaker, made 544; a larger number perhaps than had ever been assembled before upon any question.*

21*st*. Laertium diligenter, six hours; and finished lib. viii. with Menagii Comment. Clergy Committee, 1–4.

22*nd*. Nulla studia: occupied with business: dined at the Archbishop of Canterbury's.

23*rd*. Saw the Duke of Newcastle, who called in Dean's Yard: conversation with him on political matters.

24*th*. Menagius ad Laertium, two hours. House of Commons, 4½–2 A.M. In the last thirteen days I finished the first and eighth books of Laertius with the Commentary of Menagius, and the second to

* The motion was, "That the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the affairs of the nation."—*Editor.*

the end of Archelaus; cum notitia literaria philosophorum. Jam vero, negotia publica, curæque et vexationes urbis quotidianæ me poscunt, et hæc studia omitto ad alia tempora: invitè a meis laboribus, quibus delector, quibus non impar sum, ad molestas et ingratas res, avocatus.

26*th*. Platonis Respub.: per horas fere septem huic lectioni diligenter incumbens; et animum reficiens occupansque, et abstrahens a contemplatione rerum istarum quibus impar sum: ad hanc lectionem confugi, si fortè animum confirmare et revocare possim.

29*th*. *Platonis Rep.* ll. viii. ix. x. Finished Plato's Republic in five days, pp. 403. By this diligent study I employed and refreshed my mind, averting it from the contemplation *incommodorum quæ me vexant.*

31*st*. Finished an abstract of Plato's Republic, and reviewed the whole work in the evening.

June 2. Called on the Duke of Newcastle, and had a conversation with him on Parliamentary matters. His Grace invited me to this interview; the object of which was to recommend it to me to make a financial speech, on the question now pending in Parliament. He urged to me, with great kindness of manner, that if I was successful on the occasion, it might be of essential use to me, and, at all events, that it might be creditable. I replied with suitable expressions of acknowledgment for the interest he took in my con-

cerns; that His Grace had been led to think too favourably of my sufficiency in this respect; that I was, in truth, not versed in financial subjects; that I felt myself to be destitute of the gift of public speaking, and of the requisites for succeeding in debate; that I should never do justice to the subject. I added, that if I had any faculties, it was with my pen, rather than with my tongue, that I could be efficient. The Duke kindly accepted these excuses; our conversation, freely and without formality, turned upon other topics; and when I took my leave, we separated with mutual expressions of cordiality. The Duke informed me that he had been led to take this view, and to mention the matter to me, by the representations of my father last year, who gave him to understand that I was competent upon financial subjects, and that I was ambitious of an official post in the Treasury; "and this is to be obtained," he added, "by making yourself known to the Ministers and useful to them."

3rd–5th. In these three days began and finished Theonis Progymnasmata, pp. 88; reviewed Demosth. Midian. English reading.

7th. Demosthenes: House of Commons, five to half-past one A.M., division on the new taxes; numbers, for Ministers 329, against 142.

8th–12th. Demosthenes 'De Corona;' Æschines, 'Fals. Legat.'; Aristotle, 'Historia Animalium.'

These studies were continued until the 17th. On this day we completed nineteen weeks in Dean's Yard, quo spatio hæc studia.

GRÆCA.

Euseb. Præp. Evang. . . .	pp. 1100
Platonis in Repub.	403
Theonis Progym.	88
Aristot. Hist. Anim.	319
	1910

LATINA.

Curtius	pp. 452
Ciceronis Or. xiii.	608
	1060

Perlegi about ten Lives of Plutarch; the first, second, and eighth books of Laertius, with Menagius. *Inspexi* the λόγοι ἀντίπαλοι of Demosthenes and Æschines, and the Midian.

English works: Russell's 'Aleppo;' Mitford's fifth volume; part of Bruce's Travels; Fearon's 'America.'

18*th*. Occupied in packing; House of Commons, on the taxes, seven to half-past two A.M.

19*th*. We left Dean's Yard, and reached Welwyn at half-past two, after an absence of nineteen weeks and two days. Hoc spatium urbe actum gratus reminiscor, in quo multa et magna beneficia in me cumu-

lavit iterum Deus. Id solum ingratum in hâc ἀποδημία, quod valetudine parum robustâ usus sum: item patris valetudinem labefactatam vidco: hæc duo ἀηδὴ sunt; cætera omnia εὐδαιμονῶ.

22*nd*. Per hoc spatium nulla studia; igitur animus vacans malis cogitationibus.

28*th*. Completed Preface to Part I. of Chron. Gr., after many revisions. During the last few days, Aristotle, Hist. Animal.

30*th*. Began the *Table of Events*, etc., Chron. Gr. I. s. 3.

July 1–10. During these days, with many interruptions, proceeded with Chron. Gr., and Assyrian and Babylonian Chronology: Kings of Sparta.

The composition of the *First Part* of my Chronology has been the principal object of my studies for the last eighteen months, when I began the subject at Cromwell, in January 1818. I now lay it aside till my return to our own home, since this compilation can only be advantageously pursued when all the necessary books are at hand. I think that this first part may be brought within the compass of *about* 200 *quarto pages:* I have completed a quantity equal to about 150 pages; a fourth part of the work therefore remains to be performed. For the completion of the First Part the following works must be read and carefully studied, and extracts made from them:—

Pindarus, cum Scholiast.
Apollodorus, cum Heynii notis.
Hesiodus, cum Scholiis.
Corsini, Natæ Græcorum.
——— Dissertationes Agonisticæ.

For the completion of the *Second Part*, whenever I shall be able to resume it, the following studies are yet wanted:—

Corsini, Olymp. 100–125.
Diodori libri de Philippo et Alex. successoribus.
Vitæ X Oratorum.
Laertii, cum Menagio, libri ii.–vii.

These 200 pages will not include the *Critical Histories of the Poets and Philosophers*. The Second Part I should calculate at the same quantity of pages, excluding likewise from the estimate the Critical Histories of Authors. The Second Part alone was my original object; I began to compile it in April 1810. The First Part (comprising the times which precede Pisistratus) was not in my first design: it was introduced as an appendage to the Second Part, and has gradually grown into its present form, and into the bulk of a volume. These two Parts, included perhaps in 400 quarto pages, are in great forwardness, and I can anticipate their completion as probable, and within my reach. Twenty months of health, leisure,

and of application, with access to the proper books, would enable me to finish them for the press. But a great portion of my nine years' labour has been given to the collections for the *Critical Histories of Ancient Greek Authors;* and this part of my scheme is far from being in an equal state of forwardness. It would demand much more time, leisure, and faculties, than I can reasonably expect: and I cannot imagine that it will remain for me to bring this to perfection. Most probably, what I have collected for the literary history of authors will be reserved for the use of others, who may profit by my labours.

12*th.* In the evening, solus meditor per horam vespertinam in meis arvis: Deum laudans ob præterita, opemque orans in posterum.

14*th.* We left Welwyn soon after six o'clock, with our four children, and travelled through Coventry, Shrewsbury, and Capel Cerig, to Bangor, which we reached on the 17th to breakfast.

19*th.* Nondum ad studia revertor; et animus inquies, μελάγχολος, aversatur et odit literas solitosque labores: δεινῶς φοβηθεὶς περὶ τὸ μέλλον.

20*th.* Began Callimachus, in ed. Ernestinâ; quanquam animus impar videtur oneri et lectionibus solitis, nondum vim et vigorem suum recuperans.

21*th.* Pursued the study of this author at every leisure interval during these five days; animus paul-

latim reficitur viresque recuperat; quanquam adhuc δεινῶς μελαγχολῶν.

25*th*. Began the 'Ecclesiastical History' of Eusebius, in the edition of Stroth, octavo.

28*th*. In these days, Callimachus, and finished the Hymns. Sex hymni continent versus 1083. Began the Epigrams of Callimachus.

August 1, *Sunday*. Received the Sacrament: δεινῶς μελάγχολος· ἔτι δὲ καὶ περὶ τῆς ἐμαυτοῦ ὑγιείας φοβούμενος.

2*nd*–6*th*. In these days, Callimachi fragmenta; item Eusebii Eccles. Hist., with Lardner.

7*th*. Eusebius, lib. iii. Animus ad studia alacrior; unde ἐκοιμήθη τὰ χαλεπὰ καὶ δύσκολα ἐνθυμήματα.

16*th*. I passed the day with Mr. Assheton Smith at the Lake Llanberis. The party were Lord Manners, Mr. Bertie, and Mr. P., Mr. S., and myself. I went on horseback through Pentis to Penrhyn, and returned in the evening. The day and scenery were delightful, and the expedition was very gratifying.

17*th*–21*st*. Eusebius: finished his eighth book.

22*nd*. This has been a day of great uneasiness and sorrow, in consequence of accounts which my sister has sent me from Cromwell of the declining health of my father. Reviewing the last twenty years of my life, at *Oxford*, at *Cromwell*, or in *Dean's Yard*, I remember, with regret and gratitude, the happy

security, the tranquillity, the abundance, which has been diffused over the whole of this period of my life, by the gentleness, the suavity, the benignity, the liberality of this indulgent parent. My soul is full of heaviness at the thought that possibly we may be destined soon to lose him. I have this evening addressed an earnest prayer to God that he would pardon any omissions of filial duty or attention towards my father, of which I may have at any time been guilty; and that His providence would yet awhile preserve to us so valuable a life.

23rd–25th. Proceeded with Eusebii Eccles. Hist. The Bishop of Salisbury (Dr. Fisher) and his family arrived on a visit at the Palace.

The ten books of the History of Eusebius contain pp. 537; the piece 'De Martyribus Palestinæ,' pp. 43, = pp. 580. Began this work July 25th: it occupied me twenty-four days, with an abstract, and Lardner.

26th. Began Josephus on the Jewish War. Heard that my father had gone to Harrogate.

September 8. Employed since August 26th on Josephus 'De Bello Judæorum,' which I finished this day. This book is most valuable, eloquent, and interesting. The first Book, which is almost twice as long as any of the others, gives a summary view of Jewish affairs from Antiochus Epiphanes to the death

of Herod. In the second Book the Jewish History is pursued to the end of the first campaign of the War, A.D. 66. The two next Books continue the History from Vespasian's appointment to his assumption of the Empire, A.D. 69. The two next contain an ample and accurate account of the siege, which lasted 144 days. The seventh and last Book continues the narrative to the final reduction of the remaining forts and strongholds, which was accomplished about Easter, A.D. 73.

9th–11th. In these three days I read (once over) the five books of Tacitus Hist.

13th. I went with the Bishop of Salisbury's family, and a party, up Snowdon. The ascent to the top of Snowdon is a distance of something less than five miles from the Lake of Llanberis, to the summit of the mountain. The first three miles, though rough and stony, are not steep; the last mile and a half, partly over the turf which covers the side of the mountain, is more steep. The top of Snowdon is a pointed crag, having a level space of not more than ten or twelve yards in circuit, with a steep and almost precipitous descent on all sides. We were three hours in ascending the mountain, and reached the top about three o'clock. Unfortunately, the prospect was obscured by clouds, and we saw nothing of the objects to be discerned from that elevation. A

few yards below the summit, on the eastern side of the mountain, a small hut has been constructed of rude stone, for the convenience of viewing the rising sun. The descent from the top to the Lake of Llanberis may be performed in an hour and a half. We arrived at the Palace at ten o'clock at night.

14*th*. Hodie nulla studia.

15*th*. Retractavi Taciti Hist.

16*th*–17*th*. Proceeded with Tacit., quanquam lentè.

23*rd*. Finished the re-perusal of Taciti Hist., with an abstract, and the notes of Ernest. pp. 307. Opus gravissimum et præstantissimum.

24*th*–30*th*. Read Hippocrates.

27*th*. Νύκτωρ καὶ πρωὶ μελαγχόλικος σφόδρα· δεινῶς ταραττόμενος καὶ φοβούμενος περὶ τῶν γενησομένων ἐν τῷ βίῳ. Sed, lectionibus et studiis acriter incumbens, et Hippocratem per horas sex diligenter tractans, reficior.

October 3. Received the Sacrament. Dies tranquilla acta.

4*th*–11*th*. Hippocrates. Began this day to remodel the Grecian Chronology, *Introduction*, lib. i., the arrangement of which is defective. I propose, among the first literary occupations, after we shall return to Welwyn, to re-write the whole of this Introduction. The entire Essay should be arranged in a different order: the notes, for the most part, incorporated in

the text; and the authorities, especially Strabo, be compared anew. But, as a due preparation, let Apollodorus, with the Commentary of Heyne, be carefully read over; and Hesiod, with the Scholia. The Introduction, lib. i., may be well comprised in *twenty quarto* or *forty octavo* pages.

November 10. Quanquam his diebus ταραχαὶ τῆς ψυχῆς; attamen literis me consolor, lectionibusque Græcis animum occupo et confirmo.

16*th*. Four months are now completed since we arrived here. During this period, my studies have been as follows (July 13th–November 16th) :—

GRÆCA.

Callimachus, vv. 1400 . . . pp.	47
Eusebii Hist. Eccles.	580
Josephi Bellum . pp. 439 ——— Vita . . . 81	520
Hippocratis	1482
Dionysii Periegetis vv. 1186 . .	40
Eustathii Comm. in Dionys. .	326
Libanii Orationes viii	217
	3212

LATINA.

Taciti Hist. Reliquia	307

Therefore, in four months, 3519 pp. have been completed, or 879 per month.

On the Sundays of the past month, and of this month to 14th inclusive, I was employed, in the intervals of divine service and in the evenings, on the Minor Prophets, Newcome's translation.

18*th*. The Bishop, Henry Majendie, and myself, left Bangor at five in the morning, and arrived in Dean's Yard on the 20th.

23*rd*. The meeting of Parliament. Attended at the House of Lords at 2 o'clock: heard the Regent deliver his speech. Present at a debate in the House of Commons from 4 till half-past 3 A.M.

24*th*. Called at the Bishop of Salisbury's. House of Commons till 5 the next morning.

25*th*. Called on the Duke of Newcastle, with whom I conversed half an hour.

26*th*. Called on General Craufurd. Dined at the Bishop of Salisbury's.

27*th*–29*th*. Passed these days at Welwyn. Returned to Dean's Yard.

30*th*. My father and mother arrived in London. Called on the Duchess Dowager of Newcastle: sat half an hour. Evening, House of Commons till one.

December 2. House of Commons till three in the morning.

4*th*. The Bishop, Henry, and myself, dined with the Bishop of Salisbury.

5*th*. Called upon the Dean of Westminster, Sir

William Welby, Bishop of Salisbury, and Sir George Hewitt.

7th. Finished the supplement to Isocrates (having read it at intervals during these days). This book occupies pp. 53, edit. Orellii: making the whole oration pp. 131. This supplement is equal to the best passages in all Isocrates, both for style and matter. Isocrates (pp. 62–64) mentions his pupils by name; and mentions also (pp. 66–70) Timotheus, who was now dead, enumerating his great actions. Compare these particulars with the memorials of those times.

10th. Occupied in packing. Dies conficiuntur xxi hodie ex quo huc devenimus: tempus negotii occupatissimum, vanis laboribus corporis exercitatum. Hoc autem spatio quanta mihi beneficia a Deo cumulata! Uxorem, quanquam absentem, amantem, crebris literis suam in me benevolentiam significantem, habeo. Liberi salvi sunt; quos Deus præsens ubique tuetur! Valetudo supra solitum firma; et non modo laboribus par, sed etiam labore corroborata. Quinetiam ea est Dei benignitas, ut, ne in tentationem inducar, effecerit. Te, Deus, oro, laudans et gratus agnoscens tua maxima in me beneficia per annos ferme quadraginta in me collata, in posterum ut me meosque tueare, salvosque et innocentes, vitâ, moribus, animo, corpore, conserves. Da, omnipotens revera Parens et Conditor, liberis nostris vitam, sa-

lutem, suisque annis animi corporisque integras facultates; uxori meæ valetudinem firmam; fortunis nostris stabilitatem; mihi ipsi ut cum corpore sano animum sanum habeam, ut in illis laboribus studiisque quibus par sum, ita elaborem, ut nomen Tuum, si fas est, scriptis verbisque illustrem, meum animum bonis disciplinis confirmem, ad humaniores literas aliquid quod publicè prosit addam, meorumque liberorum usibus, quantum liceat, consulam.

11*th*. The Bishop and myself set out at half-past ten from Dean's Yard, and reached Dunchurch at half-past five.

12*th*. We reached Wolverhampton to dinner.

13*th*. We left Wolverhampton at six o'clock, and reached Llangollen at five. Evening: tristibus cogitationibus anxius sum, quæ per multum quoque itineris me exercuerunt, et vexaverunt.

14*th*. We left Llangollen at seven, and arrived at Bangor at five: found all quite well. Modo det Deus ut hæc bona et fausta indicia permaneant!

31*st*. My literary occupations have been grievously interrupted this year by our long absences from home, and by Parliamentary attendance. We have only passed sixty days at Welwyn in the whole of this year. In these nine weeks, I pursued, as diligently as I could, the Greek Chronology, Part I. During the rest of the year I have had no access to my books,

and have been obliged to lay aside collation or composition. In the meantime, I have used these intervals of absence in reading, as follows :—

GRÆCA.

Plato, Repub.		pp. 403
Aristot., Hist. Anim.		319
Isocratis		78
Josephi Bell. Jud. . .	439	520
——— Vita. . . .	81	
Hippocratis		1482
Eusebii Præp. Ev. . .	1100	1680
——— Hist. E. . .	580	
Theonis Progymn.		88
Callimachus		47
Dionysius Perieget.		40
Eustathii Schol.		326
Libanii		217
	Summa .	5200

LATINA.

Ciceronis Orat.		913
Curtius		452
Taciti Hist.		307
	Summa .	1672
	Græca . .	5200
		6872

OTHER STUDIES.

Corsini, Fast. Att., Dissert. 1–9. Olympiad 1–100.

Relegi Plutarchi Vitas fere decem.

Laertii lib. i. ii. viii., cum Menagii commentario.

Demosthenes et Æschines, λόγους ἀντιπάλους, et Midianam inspexi in ed. Wolfii.

Russell's Aleppo, 4to; Mitford's fifth volume, 4to; part of Bruce's Travels; Fearon's America.

De situ et origine Syracusarum, cum Philisti et Timæi fragmentis.

In theological studies I yet find in myself great deficiencies. I am satisfied upon many important points; in many others I seek for further information. I entirely believe the divinity of Christ, and am satisfied as to the nature of the redemption which he accomplished for us. I am persuaded that I have a just apprehension of these two grand points of doctrine, and that they are perfectly consistent with reason and with natural religion.

In the Old Testament history I have satisfied myself as to the chronology. The result of my collections should be set forth in a fair transcript, in proper columns. I am not yet sufficiently familiar with the Prophets and the Psalms. These must be studied with such helps as are available to me (Lowth's Isaiah, Horsley's Psalms, etc.). If I ever learn ano-

ther language, it shall be the Hebrew: a language so necessary to the full and clear apprehension of the Old Testament. It would be desirable to follow, through the Pro-Nicene Fathers, the doctrine of the Divinity of the Son, and the Personality of the Holy Spirit. Lardner deals with only one argument, the genuineness of the sacred text, in his copious and valuable extracts. But Routh's edition of the Fragments may be useful.

I seem to myself to have passed this year unprofitably. My most valuable acquisition has been the Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius. The 'Præparatio' is a useful work, but of inferior value to the other. In the one, he is a witness or a reporter of authentic and almost contemporary testimony; in the other, he is merely a literary collector, and not always a judicious one. I have described this work above (see page 120).

For the rest, what I have read ought rather to have been the occupation of leisure-time, and the appendage of greater studies, than the employment of a studious year.

I have now gone through almost ten years of literary occupations, in which period, pp. Græcæ 33,700 + 5,200 = 38,900. Including the three months to Easter 1820, I may compute the whole at 40,000, or 4000 pages annually. In these studies, the prepara-

tion for composition and for practical application, I shall have passed from my thirtieth to my fortieth year. Let me not however be impatient; but rather praise God for the health and leisure and literary opportunities which I have enjoyed. Warburton passed eighteen years—from thirty to forty-eight years of age—in studious abstraction, and in accumulating materials for the works which he afterwards produced.* Let me then prepare for the future with patient industry, and zeal, and diligence, qualities which are in a man's own power; and let me never think these studies unrecompensed, if they enable me to spiritualize my mind, to detach myself from the sensualities of the world, to enlarge my views of God and his Providence, to confirm my belief in his revealed will, and to perfect my understanding in his Written Word.

I think I began this year with a sort of vague idea (derived perhaps from an interview which my father had with Lord Sidmouth) that I might possibly attain some official post. After the experience of another year, I have now entirely abandoned that idea: I neither expect nor desire such a thing. As to the higher official stations, I am convinced that I am not fit for them; and as to the lower offices, they are not fit for me. A Government office, with duties to be

* See *December* 4, 1820.

performed in London, would impair my health, waste my spirits, and withdraw me from that literature by which I am best able to be useful to myself or others: neither would it ultimately benefit my family, because an increased income would only bring with it an increased expenditure. I have no reason therefore for desiring such an office, were it within my reach. It would give me no pleasure, for I have examined my own mind, and find myself to be destitute of political ambition. As to the temporal welfare of my children, I shall best provide for it by a frugal management of that which I possess;—a provision beyond anything that I could expect or hope for;—a provision, for which I am bound to pour forth my daily acknowledgments of thanksgiving to Him who has bestowed it.

1820.

January 1–3. Per hos omnes dies nulla studia omnino. Only occupied with accounts and my journal, since December 29.

4th–6th. During these days, Suetonius. *6th.* Anniversary of our marriage. *Nonum annum hodie* auspicamur: summa cum concordia octavus annus finitus est; neque quidquam desiderari potest. Modo valetudo ejus confirmetur! modo valeant vigeantque liberi nostri!

6*th*–13*th*. Suetonius. Suetonius is a most valuable writer; a diligent and faithful investigator of facts. Tacitus and Suetonius confirm each other in most instances: nor is their disagreement even in minute particulars so great or so frequent as the commentators affect to discover. He is most copious in the three first Lives. The six last are more briefly told, and are divided into the seventh and eighth books of the work, making in quantity scarcely a fourth part of the whole history. Minute and diligent in all that relates to the personal history of the Emperors, he touches upon public events only incidentally and briefly; rather alluding to them, as already known to his readers, than detailing them at large. His many allusions to the manners and customs of the Romans, and to the domestic habits of the Emperors, make him an obscure and difficult author.

14*th*. *Dies natalis.* Tristis animus nescio quæ præsagit mala, et ἐλπίδι τινὶ τοῦ φόβου deprimitur: quanquam annum proxime exactum respiciens, πολλὰ ἔχω μεγάλα, ὑπὲρ ὧν οἶδα τῷ Θεῷ τὴν χάριν. Igitur te, Deus, laudemus, et grati tanta beneficia agnoscamus; et, si quid ἐν τῷ μέλλοντι χρόνῳ nobis obscurum sit, satis fidenter tuam expectemus providentiam, qui me tot per annos salvum præstitisti. Tu me formâsti atque in lucem prodire jussisti: tu mihi

sensum, vitamque et intellectum largitus es; tu me in primis pueritiæ annis conservâsti: tu mihi per juventutem meam gravibus inquinatam facinoribus pepercisti, et leniter admonens ad te errantem revocâsti: tu in his matrimonii nostri temporibus octo jam per annos servâsti. Nefas omnino impiumque fuerit, dubitare, quin tu, qui me infantem formâsti, qui puerum educâsti, qui juvenem sustinuisti, qui virum beneficiis ornâsti, inque annum quadragesimum perduxisti, etiam in posterum servare atque tueri, et potueris et velis. A præteriti temporis beneficiis hoc saltem fructûs capiamus, ut bene speramus de futuro. Per reliquos annos, quicquid adhuc vitæ fuerit, quod mihi dare decrevisti, nihil desperandum, te duce, te providente nobis, te regente et moderante res humanas. Quanquam enim multo magis quam antea obnoxius sim vulneribus, quanquam plurimis telis violabilis in tot cara capita grassantibus (quoniam me uxore liberisque auxisti),—nam olim solus cœlebsque solitudine meâ tutus et tectus eram;—at tu tamen idem æternus rerum omnium Conditor et Sospitator, immensâ benevolentiâ et potestate polles.

17*th*–22*nd*. In these days, collections, or at least reminiscences, *de Concilio Amphictyonico*: Ovid. Fasti.

23*rd*, *Sunday*. Read diligently part of a treatise of Dr. Hales, 'On Faith in the Holy Trinity' (two volumes, octavo, 1818).

25*th*. Finished Ovid. Fast., lib. vi., vv. 4972 = pp. 165; dies occupavit hæc lectio viii nonique partem; cum notis ed. Vario, 1702, a most incorrectly printed edition.

26*th*–27*th*. Read Hales on the Trinity.

28*th*. Researches on the "Shepherd Kings" of Egypt.

30*th*, *Sunday*. In the evening, Hales on the Trinity, and finished it: legi Epistolam ad Hebræos in textu Græco.

31*st*. Hoc mense (January 1–31) hæc studia:—

Suetonius . . . pp. 406 Ovid. Fastor. . . . 165	}	571

Hales on the Trinity, two vols. octavo.

This first month of the year has been passed in great leisure and tranquillity at Bangor. But our long abode at the Palace is now drawing to a close. On the 3rd of February we shall have been settled here two hundred and one days, from our arrival on July 17th. For myself I must deduct the month that was passed in London. We spent almost eight months here in 1812; almost seven months in 1815; almost five months in 1817. All these four periods abound with interesting, grateful, and pleasing recollections. Even my literary occupations, though not so effectually prosecuted as they perhaps would have been at

home, have not been altogether unprofitable. The *first visit* is marked by Josephus, Arrian, and Euripides; the *second* by Apollonius Rhodius, Aristot. Politic., and Heyne's Homer; the *third*, by Lycophron and the 'Philosophica' of Cicero; and this *last*, by Callimachus and Eusebius. Our children have been well and cheerful. We have been free from domestic cares; we have possessed the disposal of our own time and leisure. I quit Bangor with regret; most probably I shall never see again a place so interesting to me. As our children grow up, we must bid adieu to long and distant excursions, which would prejudice their due education and discipline. As our family advances in growth, I find the cares of life multiply upon me: ἤδη γέγονα διὰ πολλῶν ὁδῶν ἁλώσιμος τῇ τύχῃ. Perhaps I can hardly anywhere expect in future another entire seven months of uninterrupted tranquillity and leisure. I may look to have my literary labours broken off or frustrated, my views of domestic ease and comfort disappointed; sed ista omnia γενναίως ὑπομένειν χρή.

We are about to visit the scenes of my early life, —Nottingham, Southwell, Cromwell; a visit much desired; but, now that the time is at hand, I feel that I must not expect too much satisfaction.

February 1. Early in the morning news arrived at

Bangor of the death of George the Third, on January 29th, at Windsor.

3rd. We left Bangor at half-past seven. I took my leave of Bangor most unwillingly, and with much regret, after a pleasant residence of almost twenty-nine weeks. We reached Llangollen in the evening.

4th. Travelled through Ellesmere, Whitchurch, and reached Stone at six.

5th. Arrived at Nottingham at five, and were most kindly received by Dr. and Mrs. Wylde.

10th. We remained at Nottingham till this day, when we took our leave, and passed through Southwell to Cromwell. I look back with pleasure and regret upon this visit at Nottingham; which, but for the illness of our children during our stay there, would have been truly delightful to me, from the early recollections which it awakened, and from the kindness and affection of Mrs. Wylde to me and my wife and children. She took leave of us with much emotion. We passed an hour at Southwell, and, the day being fine, walked round the church and into the parks. After this agreeable view of Southwell we reached Cromwell, and found my father and mother quite well. My anxiety about the children and about the approaching election prevented me from enjoying my return to a place so interesting to me, or feeling

the kind welcome with which we were received, so sensibly as I ought to have done.

12*th*. Adhuc nulla studia: nec otio, nec ingenio, nec animo suppetente.

14*th*. Began Matthiæ Gram. Græc. (two volumes octavo).

19*th*. I had scarcely been ten days settled at Cromwell when a summons from Clumber withdrew me from my literary leisure. Arrived at Clumber, with my father and mother and my sister Emma. The Duke and Duchess received us, and treated us most kindly.

22*nd*. I set out with Captain Mundy from Clumber for Boroughbridge, where we arrived at half-past four.

23*rd*. Engaged in canvassing at Boroughbridge and Aldborough. In the evening we proceeded to Wetherby.

24*th*. We arrived at Cromwell.

25*th*–29*th*. The Clumber family at Kelham, where we called on the 26th. Matthiæ Græc. Gram. at intervals; quanquam ob negotia fere nihil lectionis per hos dies.

March 1–2. Matthiæ Græc. Gram. diligently.

3*rd*. I left Cromwell at half-past seven, reached Clumber at ten; left Clumber, with Captain Mundy, at twelve; arrived at Boroughbridge at eleven.

4*th*. From two to five canvassing the two boroughs, walking the whole time in incessant snow.

5*th, Sunday*. We all went to morning service at Boroughbridge, and in the evening to Aldborough church.

6*th*. Canvassing.

7*th*. Election at Aldborough. For Antrobus and myself, 40; Pringle and Bryant, 7.

8*th*. We dined with our constituents at Aldborough.

10*th*. Election at Boroughbridge; deducting eleven doubtful votes, there were for Mundy and Dawkins 28, Lawson and Spooner 24.

11*th*. We all left Boroughbridge at half-past ten, and arrived at Clumber at seven.

12*th*–13*th*. At Clumber; arrived at Cromwell at three.

16*th*. I have not looked into a book for this fortnight. This interruption of my usual studies has been prejudicial to me. While I am without a literary object, my mind preys upon itself. Jam malæ cogitationes, metusque περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος: hæc me exercent, et vexant animum per hos duos dies maximè.

19*th, Sunday*. Προσευχῇ ἐπειράθην τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἵνα τὴν ψυχήν μου οἰκτείρῃ.

20*th*. My love of literary occupation revives, and my mind is more composed: ταῦτα δὲ οὐκ ἄνευ Θεοῦ, διὰ προσευχῆς ἐπικεκλημένου.

21*st*–30*th*. In these days, amidst much visiting and interruptions, Matthiæ and Libanius.

31*st*, *Good Friday*. Today ὑπὸ πονηρῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν τε καὶ διανοιῶν ἔχομαι· οὐδὲ ἕν τι ἀγαθὸν πράττων, ψυχὴν ταραττόμενος καὶ ἀδυνατὸς ὤν.

April 2. In the evening I read a short 'Vindication of the Authorized Translation of the Bible,' by Mr. Todd, in answer to Sir J. Burges's 'Reasons in favour of a New Translation.'

4*th*. Began the second volume of Matthiæ, March 19th; finished it today. Per hoc tempus inquietum animus inhabilis ad studia; nec corpus valet, nec oculi sufficiunt, nec mens solitâ tranquillitate fruitur: tardè igitur procedimus.

5*th*–15*th*. Per hos dies, Apollonius περὶ Συντάξεως. Began Apollonius on the 5th, and pursued the study of this author at intervals of leisure per dies x. A work, upon the whole, not very useful. The fourth book is not entire; the third book, which treats of the syntax of verbs, is the most valuable.

16*th*, *Sunday*. Received the Sacrament at Cromwell church.

17*th*. Occupied in preparing for our departure. My father and mother and Emma went to Clumber.

We have been sixty-eight days at Cromwell, since February 10. Of these I have been thirty-two days either absent or engaged; only therefore thirty-six

days of real leisure and tranquillity. Igitur literæ fere nullæ; attamen in his diebus πολλὰ καὶ ἀγαθὰ· τὰ τέκνα, τὴν γυναῖκα, τὰ πράγματα εὐδαιμονῶ.

18*th*. We left Cromwell at half-past six, and reached Biggleswade at half-past six: eighty-six miles.

19*th*. We reached home at nine o'clock to breakfast.

20*th*–22*nd*. Occupied all these days at Welwyn in planning alterations.

24*th*. We left Welwyn, and arrived in Dean's Yard at one.

25*th*. Went to the House of Commons, and took the oaths upon my fifth election. My father, etc., arrived, and the Bishop of Bangor.

27*th*. My wife and my mother went into the House of Lords. I went at two to the opening of Parliament by the King. Address agreed to by both Houses without a division.

29*th*. Nulla studia saniora; adhuc occupatâ mente rebus negotiisque.

May 1. Began Pindar cum Scholiis, ed. Heyne.

13*th*–14*th*. Went to Welwyn; occupied with the buildings, etc., and returned.

18*th*. Noctem insomnem. Hinc fortasse factum est ut impar essem rebus gerendis, linguâque deficiens hodie, in the matter of the Aldborough election: mihi certè non satisfaciens.

21*st*. Received the Sacrament, being Whit-Sunday, at the Abbey.

25*th*. House of Commons, in a debate on the Aldborough election petition, till nine o'clock.

31*st*. House of Commons, in a committee on a Canal bill; and then at a debate from twelve at noon till one in the morning.

June 1. House of Commons. Canal committee; and then debate from half-past one to half-past one in the morning.

4*th*. Engaged up to this day mostly in attending committees.

5*th*. Finished Schol. Pind., pp. 1047, and read the whole of Pindar twice over. Opus inceptum May 1. Began Dion Cassius, lib. 40.

6*th*. House of Commons, on the King's Message.

22*nd*. Dionem, sed lentè. House of Commons, four P.M. till half-past four A.M., on the Queen. The numbers were—ayes 391, noes 124.

23*rd*. Finished to the end of the sixty-ninth book of Dion Cassius. Within these sixteen days I have read pp. 1179 of this author, with an abstract and chronological extracts.

26*th*–28*th*. These days at Welwyn, inspecting the new buildings.

30*th*. Finished Dion Cassius, libb. 71, 72; paginæ of these two books, 50.

July 1. Quintilian. Pouqueville's Travels in Greece.

7th. We went to Woolwich; and passed four hours there with Captain Wylde,* viewing the barracks and works.

11th. Finished to the end of Quintilian, lib. 9. Within these days, April 24 to July 11, hæc studia:

Schol. Pindar.	pp. 1047
Dionis Cassii ll. 40–72 . . .	1229
	2276

Quintilian, ll. 7–9, pp. 264.

Pindarum relegi; no English and modern literature, except Pouqueville's Travels, et hæc leviter inspecta. Tempus autem occupatum negotiis quam maximè;—non ingratum: res domestica ad votum procedebant. Maximè ob hoc spatium vitæ mcæ Deum laudo et ejus beneficia gratissimè agnosco.

13th. We left Dean's Yard, and arrived at Welwyn at half-past six, after a stay in Dean's Yard of eighty-one days, as the guests of my father. In the course of this period, in the midst of Parliamentary business, I accomplished the portion of study above mentioned.

19th. All these days, nulla studia; occupied in arranging books and papers, superintending workmen, and settling accounts.

* Now Major-General Wylde, R.A., Groom of the Bedchamber to Prince Albert.—*Editor.*

23*rd*–24*th*. In these days Scripture Chronology.

29*th*. Looked over and arranged my manuscripts. The manuscript compilations, relating to ancient learning, are in *three classes*:—1. Chronology; 2. The critical history of the writers now lost; 3. Abstracts of such extant authors, in both languages, as I have read.

I. *Chronology.*

1. *Scripture Chronology*, to B.C. 480.

2. *Scripture Chronology*, from B.C. 37 to A.D. cir. 350; comprehending about the period of the 'Ecclesiastical History' of Eusebius.

3. *Chronologia Græca*, Pars I., ante Pisistratum, sic partita.

(1) Ante bellum Trojanum.

(2) A bello Trojano ad primum Bell. Mess.

(3) A primo bello Mess. ad A.C. 560.

4. *Chron. Græc.*, Pars II., B.C. 560–281.

5. *Chron. Græc.*, Pars III., B.C. 280 ad natum Christum.

6. *Chron. Antiqua*, Pars IV.: a nato Christo ad A.D. 378; comprehending the periods of the Histories of Dio, Herodian, Tacitus, Suetonius, Ammianus.

II. *Critical History of Greek Writers.*

1. Epici. 3. Tragici. 5. Historici.
2. Lyrici. 4. Comici. 6. Philosophi.
7. Script. Ptol. æquales. 8. Appendix; or cap. 9.

III. *Abstracts of Extant Authors, thus distributed:*

1. Historici tres.
2. Oratores.
3. Philosophi.
4. Scriptores duodecim.
5. Scriptores decem.
6. Scriptores quadraginta.
7. Poetæ ter novem.
8. Scholiastæ.
9. Lexicographi.
10. Rhetores et Grammatici.
11. Scriptores tertiæ classis (principally Ecclesiastical writers).
12. Scriptores Latini.

Thus there are *eight divisions* or parts in the Chronology,* besides the Appendices;† *eight* in the

* Chronol.
- Sacra
  1. Cir. B.C. 3400–480.
  2. B.C. 37–A.D. 350.
- Græc.
  1. Ante bellum Trojanum.
     A. B. Tr. ad primum B. Mess.
     A. B. Mess. 1, ad A.C. 560.
  2. A.C. 560–281.
  3. A.C. 280, ad natum Christum.
  4. A.C. 37–A.D. 350.

† Appendices:—
1. To Sacred Chronology.
2. To Chron. Græc., Pars I. cap. 3.
3. Chron. Græc., Pars. II.
4. Chron. Græc., Pars III.
5. Chron. Græc., Pars IV.

Critical Histories of Authors; *twelve* in the Abstracts of extant authors.

August 4. Ad hunc diem fere omnino nulla studia: negotiis animo occupato.

12*th*. When shall I be able to return to those studies and literary occupations, which are so necessary to the health of my faculties?

13*th, Sunday*. Animus oppressus curis et μελαγχολίᾳ, προσευχῇ levatur et reficitur.

September 1. Adhuc μελάγχολός εἰμι.

[If the reader has attentively perused the Journal of the last few months, he will not fail to have observed that when my brother intermitted his literary pursuits, his mind was apt to lose its customary cheerfulness: so necessary was diligent study, as he himself expresses it, "to the health of his faculties." When engaged in literary occupations, his hours of relaxation were spent in the circle of his family or friends, in instructive and cheerful conversation; but when deprived of what was so essential to his intellectual vigour, gloom and despondency assailed him: his mind lost its tone. But it is to be observed, that he sought to restore his mind to its wonted vigour, at such seasons, *not simply* by returning to his favourite pursuits. See September 13: "Animus oppressus curis et μελαγχολίᾳ, ΠΡΟΣΕΥΧΗι levatur et reficitur." See also 17th, *infra*, and October 1.]

4*th*. Removed today the books and bookcase from

the study, where they have been six years, to the new study upstairs.

17*th, Sunday.* Hodie animus, jamdudum inquies et instabilis, confirmatur et reficitur Sacræ Scripturæ lectione in Græco textu: hinc solamen et tutamen.

18*th.* At length I find leisure to examine my literary papers, and to set my abstracts in order.

28*th.* We dined at Knebworth Park. During these days, Plato.

29*th.* We have been returned to Welwyn seventy-nine days today: intra hoc spatium fere nulla omnino studia, adeo sum occupatus et vexatus obsessusque negotiis quotidie. Hoc tantum egi in literis Græcis; ad Platonem accedens, August 5, relegi Dialogos, e brevioribus, quinque: vid.:—

Lysin	pp. 29
Lacheta	35
Charmiden	36
Protagoram	78
Hippiam Majorem	37
	215

Quinetiam sacra studia nimium neglexi: Patrum Fragmenta, ed. Routh, vix adhuc attingens quidem. Spero meliora, *σὺν Θεῷ*, in posterum, si plus otii habuero.

From the Journal, *May* 11, 1820, I find that about

twenty pages of Dion Cassius were completed in each hour of study. And from the Journal, *November* 16, 1819, it appears that twenty pages of Libanius occupied me four hours on an average, or five in each hour. Taking these two specimens as examples of the greatest and the least quantity, I may assume that ten pages an hour are the mean quantity. And as 1179 pages of Dion Cassius occupied sixteen days, at 73 per day and 20 in the hour, they give four hours in each day as the average time employed in classical studies. I conclude therefore that four hours a day are as much as I can profitably employ upon any one object in ancient literature. But other subjects occupy at least one-half of the year; leaving not more than 180 days for these departments of learning. And 180 days, at *four hours* and *forty pages*, will give 7200 pages per annum. The actual quantity of the past years has been about 3900 *pages annually*, exclusive of notes and commentaries: including thus about 7800 *pages annually*, for the years 1810–1819. This therefore, it appears, is the practicable quantity: *ten pages in an hour; four hours in the day;* 180 *days in the year;* for Greek or Latin studies.

October 1–14. During these fifteen days I have proceeded more diligently in the perusal of Plato, completing 358 pages. From 7th to 10th, animus

per triduum tristis et μελάγχολος σφόδρα, reficitur maximè τῇ προσευχῇ. We called at Brocket Hall (Lord Melbourne).

20*th*–21*st*. Began and finished the romance of Xenophon Ephesius. Began Achilles Tatius.

22*nd*. Per sex dies (16–21) animus πρὸς τὰ πονηρὰ ῥέπει, ἀνοσίων ἐπιθυμιῶν ἐμπιπλάμενος, καὶ οὐδὲ ἓν ἀγαθὸν ἐργάζεσθαι δυνάμενος. At hodie, inops antea consilii, in Plutarchi lectionem me immisi; maximè inde fructus percipiens; literarum amorem jucundissimum renascentem sentiens; unde factus sum tutus a malo, et ἐγκράτης τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν.

26*th*–31*st*. In these days, diligenter Plutarchi 'Moralia.'

November 1–25. Studies: Plutarch, Aristides, and Isocrates. Revised and transcribed extracts.

Since October 1, I have procceded more diligently, and on this day have completed the perusal of the Greek romance-writers, four more Dialogues of Plato, and two pieces of Aristides. Igitur multo diligentiores fuimus his temporibus, quam antea per æstatem: maximo cum fructu has literas colentes.

From the study of the nine Dialogues of Plato, I have gained a more familiar acquaintance with the beauty and graces and riches of his style, and with the admirable process of reasoning, which he is capable of applying, when he thinks fit to lay open an

abstruse question. I have made a valuable acquisition, too, in the History of Dion Cassius; nor do I repent of having read the enchanting romance of Heliodorus.

The two pieces of Aristides which I have just completed are useful (pp. 357) for the illustration of ancient history. In the Panath. he follows Isocrates in Panegy. step by step; and gives a convenient sketch of Athenian military and naval affairs, from the Persian wars to the times of Philip. This summary is the most valuable part. The orator is tumid and puerile in all that he adds to the original circumstances. The piece 'De Quatuor Viris' is better written, less tumid in point of style, and contains an imitation of the reasoning of Demosthenes, who seems his model in this piece, as Isocrates is in the other.

Aristides has carried me back to Isocrates, whom I review with great delight after an interval of *ten years*. I seem gradually to approach my original and favourite subject, the chronology of the *second period*, which other branches of ancient literature have interrupted for almost four years. I approach it willingly, and shall return to it with pleasure, as my proper occupation, and as the principal subject of my researches, of which the other branches of study, to which I have been led, are only the appendages and decorations. In this is contained the study of the

Historians, the Orators, the Tragic and Comic remains, and a great part even of the Philosophical works. In this department I originally found consolation and employment, when I most wanted it, ten years ago.

27*th*–30*th*. In these days diligently employed with Chron. Græc.

December 4. I seem to proceed slowly. These last ten days have been consumed in the Chronology of Philip, B.C. 359–339; a small portion of a small division of the work. The eleventh year is now far advanced, since the first rudiments of this labour, in April 1810; and much is yet wanting to complete it. However, the recollection of the time for the completion of similar literary labours may console me. Wolfius consumed *twenty-two* years in the edition of Demosthenes alone (Reiske, Pref. p. xli.). Wyttenbach, in 1794, had already arrived at the *twenty-second* year from the period at which he first projected an edition of Plutarch; and *sixteen years more* intervened before he published, in 1810, his first volume of annotations. Mr. Mitford has suffered *almost forty* years to elapse between the composition of his first volume and the completion of his tenth. And Barthélemi was *thirty years* engaged in the preparation of his 'Anacharsis.' None of these undertakings demanded more laborious research and compilation

than is requisite for a "Civil and Literary Chronology of Greece and Rome," copiously explained, and verified by the original passages of the authors.*

If ever in any work, surely in this, "gradatim procedendum; via quærenda; rationes subducendæ; circumspiciendum in omnem partem; lux sæpe aliunde accendenda." Wyttenbach describes his own progress in editing Plutarch by asserting that, "Ut temporis appropinquabant, ita operis recedebant termini: abiit decennium; operis termini apparebant nulli: abiit et quinquennium, plus erat reliquum quam confectum operis." My *eleven years* are at least more encouraging; and I can contemplate my labours as half completed. If Providence shall spare me health, and leisure, and tranquillity, I confidently hope that a second *decennium* will perfect them.

21*st*. Novem dies integros a solitis literis amotus sum: superintending workmen.

22*nd*. Hoc tandem die redeo ad literas Græcas.

* Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, in his 'Caxtons,' c. x., thus describes the *magnum opus* of Augustine Caxton:—"The unspeakable patience with which all his materials had been collected year after year,—the ease with which now, by the calm power of genius, they seemed of themselves to fall into harmony and system,—the unconscious humility with which the Scholar exposed the stores of a laborious life .... here indeed was one of those books which embrace an existence; like the Dictionary of Bayle, or the History of Gibbon, or the *'Fasti Hellenici' of Clinton*. It was a book to which thousands of books had contributed, only to make the originality of the single mind more bold and clear."—*Editor*.

29*th*. These last days occupied with the children, and entirely prevented from every kind of study.

31*st*. In this busy year many interruptions have occurred to prevent my literary projects from being perfected. Our journey from Bangor, our Nottinghamshire visits, and the elections, were my first interruptions, and occupied three months. In London I had more leisure and better opportunities: and the remembrance of the *London campaign* of this year is satisfactory. But after our return to Welwyn, many weeks and even months of the summer were consumed in superintending workmen; and I was in the midst of my books without being capable of using them. The studies therefore of this year are below my hopes and expectations. My new studies were these:—

GRÆCA.

Apollonius περὶ Συντάξεως . pp.		243
Scholiastes Pindari		1047
Dion Cassius		1229
Platonis Dialogi novem		573
Heliodorus		400
Achilles Tatius 215		297
Xenophon Ephesius . . . 82		
Aristidis ὑπὲρ τῶν Τεσσάρων 230		357
——— Panathenaica . . 127		
Summa .		4146

LATINA.

Suetonius	406
Ovidii Fasti, vv. 4972	165
Quintilian, ll. 7, 8, 9	264
Summa .	835

OTHER STUDIES.

Matthiæ, Gram. Græc. 8vo, pp. 968.

Pindarum relegi: Plutarchi Vitas quasdam: Demosthenis Conciones: Isocratis quædam: dies 17 (Nov. 24–Dec. 12). Chronologiam Græcam, Part II. persecutus sum.

In Theology I seem to have made some progress; though my theological studies have been only Hales on the Trinity, two volumes octavo, and part of Routh's Reliquiæ. The most valuable part of Routh's collections is drawn from Eusebius; but his labours are valuable, because they learnedly illustrate the text of his authors.

I think my facility in the Greek language is improved this year. And I bless God for the health and faculties which I have enjoyed, and for the opportunities of knowledge which he has permitted to me.

In the first six months of 1820 I find *forty-six days* only during which my occupations excluded me from books and literary amusement. In the latter

half of the year, seventy-nine days were so employed (in directing buildings at Welwyn), as not however to be entirely destitute of literary leisure. But even deducting the whole of these as unprofitable, I have still been permitted the use of 240 days in this year for all the purposes that I could desire.

Having gone through the whole of *Class the First*, and a part at least of *Class the Second*, with a good proportion of the scholiasts and grammarians, I find myself wanting in two great branches of these studies,—Latin literature, and the critical writings of modern learned men. I must read Gellius, some of the Latin poets, Velleius, Hist. Aug., Livy, critically; both the Plinies, Ammianus, the rest of Quintilian. Among the critical works, I must read the following, which are in my possession:—

Wess. ad Herodotum.
Duker aliosque ad Thucydidem.
Schneider ad Xenophontem.
Schweigh. ad Polybium.
Wyttenb. ad Plutarchum.
Variorum ad Strabonem.
Hemsterh. aliosque ad Lucianum.
Reimar ad Dionem Cassium.
Porsoni Notas et Adversaria.
Jacobi ad Anthologiam.
Variorum ad Aristophanem.

Heynsium ad Ælianum.
Drakenborch aliosque ad Livium.

I have read none of the modern annotators, or ancient scholiasts, upon Horace and Virgil.

All the critical remarks, generally, wherever dispersed, of Scaliger, Casaubon, Bentley, Porson, Wesseling, Hemsterhuys, and of some few among living critics, are worthy of attention.

In the last ten years I have neglected the works of Aristotle: I have added nothing during this period, but the 'Politics' and the 'History of Animals,' to my Oxford studies. But a more intimate acquaintance with the works of this great philosopher is desirable: the critical labours of Schneider and Buhle upon parts of his works ought to be read.

In Plato there remains only the 'Philebus' to be deeply studied. [The 'Parmenides' and 'Timæus' belong to another department, and may be omitted.] And the Dialogues allowed to be genuine stand as follows:—

Apologia	pp. 39	Critias	pp. 23
Charmides	36	Euthyphro	23
Cato	19	Euthydemus	53
Convivium	78	Gorgias	121
Cratylus	82	Hippias Maj.	37
	254		511

Laches .	pp. 35	Protagoras	pp. 78
Lysis . . .	29	Sophista . .	75
Menexenus .	22	Thæeletus .	104
Meno . . .	44	Timæus . .	110
Parmenides .	64		——1410
Phædrus . .	78	Respublica .	403
Phædon . .	98	Leges . .	500
Philebus . .	81		—— 903
Politicus . .	81		2313
	——1043		

[It will have been observed that my brother seldom records in his Journal any but his classical and theological studies, and such modern works (which engaged his attention) as tended to illustrate ancient history, philosophy, etc., chronology, and geography.

It would be a great mistake for any reader of his Literary Journal, to infer from hence that he was generally unacquainted with modern literature. No one surpassed him in accurate knowledge of history, or was better acquainted with the standard literature of this and other countries, than he was. His great powers of abstraction, his capacious intellect, his retentive memory, enabled him to make himself master in a short time, of whatever author he studied, to store his mind with facts, and to retain all that he acquired. So general was his knowledge, that it might have been supposed by those who conversed with him, that he had given his *chief* attention to modern literature. For the rapidity with which he

could read a Latin or Greek author, see page 88, *supra*, and other notices in the Journal, *infra*.]

I cannot close the memorials of this year without commemorating and gratefully acknowledging the benefits which I have enjoyed in my domestic condition. Quinetiam nostra valetudo firmior quam fas erat sperare, laboribusque par. I begin therefore another year, full of gratitude for the past, and desiring only that the year which is opening upon us may be as prosperous, and as free from the calamities of life, as the year which is now completed.

1821.

January 6. The anniversary of our marriage: decimum annum τῆς συμβιώσεως hodie auspicamur, bonis auspiciis.

10*th*. Today, at length, I obtain four or five hours for *Chronology* and *Literary Indexes*.

14*th*. *Dies natalis*. I this day complete my fortieth year. I have many causes for thankfulness to Providence, for the blessings which I have received in the past time. I still possess better health, and more active powers of exertion, than I had any reason to expect three years ago. May God's Providence still continue to me these blessings, and give me grace and faculties effectually to employ the time that he

may yet allow to me, in his service, and in the cause of useful learning! May I be enabled fitly to perform the social, and domestic, and civil, and literary duties, which belong to me, or which I have taken upon myself. And this can only be by the especial assistance and favour of God. For from him, the true God and Father of Lights, τὰ τερπνὰ γίνεται πάντα βροτοῖς· εἰ σοφὸς, εἰ καλὸς, εἴ τις ἀγλαὸς ἀνήρ.

I have enlarged my scheme of study by a noble addition,—that of Theology. Let me perfect myself in reading the New Testament, and the most valuable of the Pro-Nicene Fathers. In Profane Literature I want to perfect my view of the philosophy. Sextus Empiricus with the notes of Fabricius, and Epictetus with the commentary of Schweighäuser, and Antoninus with Gataker, will either supply what I want, or will guide me to the original sources in which I may find it. I am yet wanting in the *art of rhetoric*. I must find in Quintilian, compared with Hermogenes and Cicero, instruction for the marshaling arguments in the best order, and for arranging the parts of a subject. Should the refutation of established errors have the first place in discussing a subject? or should the laying down the new principles precede, and the refutation come afterwards? For these points the ancient rhetoricians are useful; but much more, perhaps, the practice of the orators is a beneficial guide.

I have good hopes of my Chronology, which proceeds towards a probable conclusion. Any one division of it might be completed at a short notice, as a specimen. It is doubtless good self-discipline to press forwards, and to look at what yet remains to be performed. By marking how much is wanting, our vanity may be repressed, and our diligence excited. But with my constitutional tendency to despond, it may be salutary sometimes to survey how much has been executed, that I may not be tempted to throw aside my task in despair.

In English expression, I want *ease;* I want *fluency;* I want *copiousness.* I have never had sufficient practice in English composition. In the whole course of my education it was never taught me; and in these latter years, the only useful exercise has been the *Abstract of the Orations of Isocrates,* made in the Isle of Wight, in 1810. The varieties in the talents of men, with regard to the particular of style, are singular. Some men form a good style at once, and never improve upon it. Aristophanes, in the 'Acharnenses,' written at four or five and twenty, is as brilliant, as perfect, and as harmonious, as he is in the 'Ecclesiazusæ,' or the 'Plutus,' written in his advanced years. The force, and beauty, and energy of style, which belong to Demosthenes, are as conspicuous in his first orations, at seven-and-twenty, as in the

latest of his compositions. Johnson's peculiar force is marked in his very first productions. Style in writing appears like a habit; when once acquired, it adheres imperceptibly. Hence defective styles are seldom improved. The practice of forty years, and of ten octavo volumes, has not purified the style of Mr. Mitford. And yet some writers, again, improve their style gradually, by care and practice: thus, the first manner of Cicero was much less excellent than his last, and the early poetry of Dryden is very inferior to the productions of his later years.

For me, however, whatever deficiencies of style I now feel, they must in all probability remain with me to the end. If they are capable of being amended, that can only be done by care and labour: and care and labour require more time than men can afford to bestow on words and sentences, as they advance in life. Probably, scarcely any one who had not a good style *before,* ever acquired one *after,* forty years of age. I can never therefore sufficiently lament that capital defect in our systems of education, which left me without instruction in so important a branch as the arts of composition.

Three years are now passed away since I projected the writing of original pieces in English, as a part of my literary employments. Not one piece of the kind has been in reality completed. Although many in-

teresting subjects of speculation and inquiry offered, yet I have shrunk from undertaking them, out of a persuasion that they would require too much time and attention before they could be brought to perfection.

I have, within this period, somewhat more fully written down my thoughts upon the occurrences of daily life in my Journal. I am not sure that the practice is beneficial. Many evil thoughts, that would pass away from the mind, are arrested in their passage, fixed in the attention, and made permanent, by the habit of noting them down. Many transient uneasinesses, too, are magnified into importance, by being registered in the Journal, and a morbid sensibility generated: thus we become less satisfied with our condition, and with those who surround us. Perhaps then it is safer to confine a journal to a *mere diary of facts*, but carefully to abstain from setting down opinions upon subjects that try the passions deeply. Let the transient thought *be* transient; let us forbear to give it a habitation and a name, form, and substance, in our minds.

I determined much more wisely eleven years ago, when I laid down the position that the passions and imaginations of the heart cannot be safely encountered; but that they may be eluded, and therefore diverted into another course. *Business*, therefore,

occupation, literary inquiries, will defend the mind from the sway of those intruders, by giving it employment of another kind. I was less disturbed by unquiet and gloomy thoughts during the years in which I cheerfully pursued my literary labours, than since I have undertaken the task of analysing and describing my feelings on particular occasions.

15*th.* I dined with Mr. Henry Cowper. In the morning employed on Script. Ptolem. Æquales for some hours.

16*th*–20*th.* During these days the same studies. In the evenings, Southey's Life of Wesley.

Southey's Life of Wesley is an interesting book. Wesley and Whitfield laid the foundations of Methodism in London and at Bristol, in 1738, 1739, 1740. These two teachers quarrelled upon the doctrine of Election, which Whitfield held, and which Wesley denied. "You will not hold election (says Whitfield to Wesley) because you cannot hold it without believing also the doctrine of *reprobation.* What is there then in reprobation so horrid?" That question (Southey observes) might easily have been answered: the doctrine implies that the Creator has called into existence the greater part of the human race, to the end that, after a short, sinful, and miserable life, they should pass into an eternity of inconceivable torments; it being the pleasure of their Cre-

ator that they should not be able to obey his commands, and yet incur the penalty of everlasting damnation for disobedience. In the words of Wesley: "The sum of all is this: one in twenty (I suppose) of mankind are *elected;* nineteen in twenty are *reprobated.* The elect shall be saved, *do what they will;* the reprobate shall be damned, *do what they can.*"*

23*rd.* Went to London: heard the King's speech on the opening of the session.

26*th.* Breakfasted with the Bishop (of Bangor) in Hinde-street, and dined there: House of Commons in the evening. Debate on the Queen till half-past six in the morning; the numbers were 310 to 209.

27*th.* Immediately after the debate, set out from Dean's Yard, and arrived at Welwyn at half-past eleven.

31*st.* Returned to London: House of Commons, till two A.M.

February 1. House of Commons, till ten. Evening: libris Græcis occupatus.

* Wesley misrepresented the doctrines of Whitfield. Whitfield taught that the "Elect" are "*elect unto obedience*" (1 Peter i. 2), as well as unto eternal salvation,—unto a *present* salvation from sin's dominion, as well as unto a *future* salvation from sin's penal consequences; and that no person can be pronounced to be one of the "Elect," who does not persevere in a consistent course of holy living, "through sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth" (2 Thess. ii. 13).—*Editor.*

5*th.* House of Commons, till one.

6*th.* House of Commons, till *seven in the morning:* numbers, 178 to 324. Returned to Welwyn.

24*th.* After many visits to London to attend debates, we removed this day to Dean's Yard.

26*th, Sunday.* Went to St. Margaret's: dies segniter acta.

28*th.* Adhuc nulla studia: occupied with business. House of Commons: division on the Catholic claims at two A.M.: for going into Committee, 227; against it, 221.

March 1. Began Eustathii Comm. in Iliadem. Dined with the Dean of Westminster (Dr. Ireland).

10*th.* Per hos dies, σφόδρα μελαγχολῶ· δεδιὼς περὶ τὸ μέλλον.

12*th.* House of Commons, on the Army Estimates, till half-past four A.M.

13*th.* Presented a petition to the House, of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, against the Catholic claims.

16*th.* House of Commons, on the Catholic claims, till half-past three A.M.: *for* the second reading, 254; *against* it, 243.

19*th.* Left Dean's Yard at seven, reached Welwyn at eleven; at Welwyn alone all day. In the evening, inspicio Larcher, Chron. Herodot., for the first time.

20*th*. Returned to London: at home in the evening.

23*rd*. In these days proceeded with Eustathius. Read today (for the first time) Clavier, Hist. des Premiers Temps de la Grèce. House of Commons in the evening: division on the Catholic Bill: *for* the Bill, 230; *against* it, 216 (in committee).

26*th*. Clavier. House of Commons, till two A.M. Division: Catholics, 223; Anti-Catholics, 211.

27*th*. Two divisions on the Catholic Bill: first, 169 to 188; second, 120 to 163.

31*st*. Dined with Mr. Henry Cowper; met, among others, the Bishop and Mrs. Majendie.

April 2. Since the 28th of March, Eustathius. This evening, House of Commons: division on the *third reading* of the Catholic Bill: *for* the Bill, 216; *against* it, 197 (till half-past three A.M.).

6*th*. Dined with the Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Carey); met Bishop of Salisbury (Dr. Fisher), and Bishop of Chester (Dr. Law); a pleasant evening.

7*th*. Today, Speaker's levee.

12*th*. Evening at home: *προσευχόμενος ἐν τόπῳ ἐκείνῳ ὅπου εἰώθειν πάλαι* (an. 1810) valde reficior: præterea, sorte quâdam Biblicâ, *τὰς ἁγίας γραφὰς ἀνοίγων*, incido in locum Psalm. lxxi. vv. 12–19, meis fortunis mirificè accommodatum.

13*th*–14*th*. Revise extracts from Eustathius, and

finish Schol. Villoison, Schol. Brev. et Eustath. in Iliadem *á, β′*, pp. 1003, Schol. Villoison in Iliad. *á, β′*, pp. 289, = 1292. I began this work March 1st.

The Commentary of Eustathius is valuable and copious, in the Catalogue especially, where Schol. Villoison is deficient. His commentary is less copious in the following books than in the two first. In these, 1003 pages are equal to 500 pages apiece; in ll. iii.–v., 610 pages give only 200 to each; and in ll. vi.–xxiv., 3165 pages, the actual number, give 167 pages to each. He is valuable for the grammatical observations in particular. He had in his hands many grammarians now lost, and profited by their works: for the rest, his principal sources are Strabo, and the 'Epitome' of Stephanus Byzantinus, which we have. He does not seem to have seen the original work of Stephanus.

18*th.* My father, mother, and sisters arrived in Dean's Yard from Cromwell.

20*th, Good Friday.* Attended the Sacrament at St. Margaret's church.

21*st.* We left London, and returned to Welwyn. We have passed exactly eight weeks in Dean's Yard; and these were passed at my father's house in his absence. Our increasing numbers now make it inconvenient that we should be inmates of his house when he inhabits it with his family; and we must

take leave of those cheerful and pleasant days in London, free from domestic cares, which we enjoyed for so many years through the liberal kindness and hospitality of my father, who entertained us in 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, for many weeks in each year. I look back upon these periods with pleasure, with gratitude, and with regret. I have carried on at those times useful portions of my literary labours, or have prepared the materials for pursuing them with effect. I have had the enjoyment of my own time and leisure without question or hindrance. These easy days of tranquillity, and security, and satisfaction, cannot be repeated. In these eight weeks of the present year, *πολλὰ καὶ ἀγαθὰ· ἡ γυνὴ βελτίστη, οἱ παῖδες ὑγιαίνουσι· οὐδὲν πονηρὸν οὐδὲ δύσκολον.* Invitus igitur ab his rebus abstrahor ad incommoda et negotia et vexationes ruris.

22*nd, Easter Day.* Received the Sacrament at Welwyn.

28*th.* Adhuc nullæ literæ: animus vacuus et iners.

30*th.* Hodie herique relegi Platonis Phædonem.

May 6, *Sunday.* *Μέχρι τῆσδε τῆς ἡμέρας* nulla studia meliora: animus æger, *μελαγχολικὸς, δεινῶς φοβούμενος περὶ τῆς ἐμαυτοῦ ὑγιείας, περὶ τῆς τῶν παίδων ἀγωγῆς, περὶ ἁπάντων τῶν μελλόντων γένεσθαι.*

15*th*–18*th.* In these days in London. Two nights' debates in the House of Commons, till three A.M. Transcribed *Dugdale* on the *Clinton family.*

At this period my father, by Royal mandate, resumed the name of *Clinton,* by adding it to that of Fiennes, or Fynes. He was induced to do this by desire of the Duke of Newcastle, who wrote to tell him that he was convinced, after inspecting his pedigree, that he ought to call himself Clinton, and not Fynes. I collected at this time some materials for memoirs of the Clinton family; my materials were Dugdale's 'Warwickshire,' and an old pedigree of the family in the possession of my father. After that inquiry, I am inclined to doubt the accuracy of the Duke's opinion. The name of Fiennes, or Fynes, however introduced into the Clinton family (for that is not clear), was borne by the Duke's ancestors and ours for many generations; that is to say, from John Fynes, Lord Clinton, who died in 1514, and who took the name of his mother, Elizabeth Fiennes, down to the father of the present Duke (now the late Duke), the present (late) Duke being the first who laid aside the name of Fynes. It is quite clear, however, that both the Duke and ourselves are equally entitled to the two names of Clinton and Fynes, or (according to the old spelling) Fiennes.*

June 17, *Trinity Sunday.* Animus jamdudum iners

* The name of Fynes, or Fiennes, was first introduced into the Clinton family by John Clinton, Baron Clinton, son and heir of John, Baron Clinton and Say, who had married Elizabeth Fiennes, daughter of Lord Dacre of the South. John, Baron Clinton and Say, died 1448. His son John, who assumed the name of Fiennes,

labores literasque refugit: nihil omnino boni excogitans: hodie mane διὰ προσευχῆς reficior, et me confirmatum sentio. Scripture Chronology.

27*th*. Twice in London during the last eight days. This evening in the House of Commons: Lord Titchfield's first speech on Economical Reform.

July 1–17. In all these days, Chronologia Sacra; sometimes very diligently.

19*th*. We were present at the Coronation in the Abbey, which we saw from the Record-room box: the ceremony lasted from eleven till three. In the evening I walked with my wife to see the illuminations.

20*th*. Returned to Welwyn.

25*th*. Finished Chronologia Sacra to the end of Solomon.

August 14. My father, mother, and sisters arrived from Dean's Yard.

27*th*. The Cromwell family left us, to proceed into Nottinghamshire. While they were with us, we visited Knebworth, Tewin Water, Hatfield House, and Penshanger. Therefore, for the last thirteen days, nulla omnino studia: ne librum quidem inspexi.

derived from his mother, was the grandfather of Edward, Lord Clinton, who was made Lord Admiral of the Fleet in the 1st of Edward VI., and again in the 4th of Philip and Mary: in the 14th of Elizabeth he was created Earl of Lincoln. On his monument, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, is the inscription "Edvardo Finio." (See page 2, *supra*.)—*Editor*.

This visit of my father and mother has been singularly pleasant. By great good fortune, we have had fine weather, in the midst of a cold and wet summer; and they both seemed satisfied and cheerful. My father's health is firmer than it has been for these three years. By the great providence of God, that life, which seemed fast failing, and for which we earnestly supplicated God's protection, as at this time at Bangor two years ago, is still preserved to us, and his strength restored. Grant, O Lord, the Author of life, a continuance of these thy mercies!

28*th*. Redeo ad Sacram meam Chronologiam.

29*th*. Scripture Chronology, eight hours diligently: the Seventy Years' Captivity (per diem pluviosum).

31*st*. Completed the *Sacred Chronology from Adam to the end of the Captivity*. I have laboured at this subject from the 17th of June to this day, thirty-one days. The rest of the time has been occupied with various business and engagements: thirty-one days out of seventy-six are nearly one day out of two obtained for study. The results at which I have arrived are these*:—

	Y.	B.C. circiter
From Adam to the Flood	2256	3157
To the birth of Abraham	1002	2155
To the division of Canaan	551	1604

* Maturer consideration of the subject led to an alteration of several of these dates.—*Editor.*

	Y.	B.C. circiter
To "Samuel the Prophet" .	450	1154
Samuel		1112
Saul, David, and Solomon .	120	992
To the 3rd of Jehoiakim (inclusive)	384	608
The Captivity to the first Cyrus (inclusive)	70	

The *first Cyrus at Babylon,* either B.C. 538 or B.C. 536, if computed from the end of Darius the Mede.

The first sketch of this Chronology (of collecting into one body all the scattered information which I had met with in former years) was made *July 23rd or 24th,* 1820, but immediately abandoned, for want of leisure. I have now executed my undertaking, after the interposition of another year. I shall therefore proceed with fresh alacrity to the *Grecian Chronology,* and the Critical Histories of the Greek Poets, etc. Except this useful labour (the Scripture Chronology), I have accomplished nothing since our return to Welwyn on the 21st of April; other occupations have obtruded themselves, and have either demanded my time or dissipated the habits of study and application. Since the 21st of April I have made *seven journeys to London,* principally to attend the business of a most active session of Parliament.

I have had buildings and workmen to superintend not less busily than last year. I now hope, during the remaining months of this year, (σὺν Θεῷ,) for better leisure. Perhaps I may redeem the time, and successfully prosecute some branch at least of the literary undertakings which I have attempted these five years to bring to conclusion in vain.

September 8–15. In these days began and finished the Fragmenta Comicorum, with Epicharmus.

19*th*. My brother Charles arrived from his tour in Switzerland: he embarked on the Rhine at Basle, and passed through Brussels to Ostend.

20*th*. Charles left us for Cromwell in the morning.

23*rd, Sunday*. Josephum de Maccabæis, Routh's Reliquiæ Patrum, hodie.

October 7. Comicorum Fragmenta diligenter per hos dies.

I have long been doubting how to proceed in the Græc. Chron.; whether it would be better to complete the *First Part* first, or to leave that and begin with the *Second Part*. The First Part should naturally come first in the order of publication; but the reasons seem to preponderate in favour of the other plan. 1st, My Second Part is in greater forwardness. 2nd, The Second Part is more likely to interest readers, and to be successful, from the nature of its subject. The success of this Second Part may secure

a favourable reception to the First afterwards. 3rd, I can by anticipation introduce portions, or specimens, of the early periods into the Second Part; while I could not give samples of the Second, if I were to give the early period first. These reasons seem conclusive for labouring at the *second period* first, and for laying the other aside for awhile.

18*th*. Proceeded, during these days, with the exception of two days in London, with the Comicorum Fragmenta.

Eight years ago I proposed a rule to myself not to spend more than *ten pounds* a year upon books. I have in the last six years far exceeded that amount. But these purchases have been necessary to my literary labours: they supplied the implements with which I was to work. At this time, however, the expense of further collections would be imprudent. I resolve to desist from any new purchases for some time to come. Those works necessary to the student, which I still want, I must be contented to do without. One exception I make to this restriction: those editions which are yet in progress and incomplete must be completed, as the volumes are published. Of this sort, in my possession, are the following:—

Strabo: 8vo, Lipsiæ, 1796–1818.

*Aristophanes: Bekk. annotations, 8vo, 1809–1821.

*Euripides: Matthiæ, 8vo, 1813–1818.
*Sophocles: Erfurth, 8vo, 1802–1811.
Philo: Pfeiffer, 8vo, 1785–1792.
Æschylus: Blomfield (four plays).
*Plutarch: Wyttenb., 13 vols. 8vo, 1795–1821.
*Plato: Bekker, 8vo, 1816–1818.
*Oratores Græci: Reiske, the four last vols.
*Stobæi Florilegium: Gaisford, Oxon.

Many of these editions will probably never be completed at all. Of others, the additional volumes may appear from time to time, at distant and uncertain intervals.

Among the *profane* authors of whom I possess no edition, and whom I must be content to want for some years to come, are the following:—

*Galeni Opera: 5 vols. folio, Basil. 1538.
*Eusebii Chronicon.
*Syncellus: folio, Paris, 1652.
*Frontinus.
*Orosius.
*Priscianus.

Of *Ecclesiastical* writers I only possess the following editions†:—

* These have been since acquired (1829).
† To these are now to be added (1830) many others.

Tatianus: Worth, 8vo, Oxon. 1700.
Athenagoras: De Chair, 8vo, Oxon. 1705.
Eusebii Præp., et
Eusebii Hist. Eccl. (first 7 books), 2 vols. folio, Viger.
Clemens Alex.: folio, Paris, 1629.
Patrum Reliquiæ: Routh, Oxon. 8vo, 1814–1818.

It is needless to enumerate the valuable authors whom I do not possess, in this department: Gregorius, Basilius, John Chrysostom, Tertullian, Arnobius, Hieronymus, Augustine, etc. [These have now been procured, 1840.]

The number of Classical Books which I had collected to May 8, 1812, was about 385. My present number (October 18, 1821) is 750 volumes; an addition within the period of 365. I calculate that about fifty of these are superfluous. If their place were supplied with editions of authors that are wanting to my collection, then this number, 750, would represent the whole of what would be requisite for the use of a student.

November 7. Finished today the Fragments of Pherecrates, which I began October 27; began Platonis Fragmenta.

28*th*. Historiam criticam Poetarum veteris Comœ-

diæ diligenter prosecutus sum: perfeci Poetarum recensionem 44, Fabularum 347. Fragmenta omnia quæ reperire potui e Fabulis 294 descripsi et disposui. Aristophanis comœdias 53 fere intactas reliqui, quia a Brunckio collectæ sunt atque editæ.

Opus susceptum est *September* 8, quo die ab Epicharmo incepi, finitum *November* 28, quo die in Theopompo desino. Dies in hoc labore consumpsi, intra illos limites, 61; ita distributos: Epicharmus occupavit 8 dies; Cratinus 6; Eupolis 7; Pherecrates 8; Plato 7. Dies sunt 36. Cæteri igitur, 39 Poetæ, dies 25 sibi sumpserunt. Hæ rationes exemplo erunt mihi, quantum temporis laborisque in cæteris operis mei partibus insumendum sit. Cæterum Deo opt. max. gratias ago debeoque maximas, qui mihi in hoc labore gravissimo facultates animi corporisque ὑπὲρ ἐλπίδα largitus est. *Tu* vero, vitæ meæ rerumque omnium mearum benigne Auctor et Conditor atque Sospitator, ita mihi faveas, oro, in posterum! Tu largiare, ut a bonis literis artibusque solatium et tutamen decusque obtinere possim; nec deseras me; ne permittas, ut vel ingravescens morbus, vel curæ domesticæ, animum meum ab hoc cursu detineant, imparemque bonis artibus efficiant!

Hoc opus pro parte eorum studiorum et disciplinarum habendum est, quibus ingenium acuitur, antiquitatis cognitio aperitur, et Græcæ linguæ divitiæ

panduntur: ideo maximè dignum judico quod nos exerceat, ut via ad meliora patefiat.

Sed inter hos labores, aliquædam effecta sunt tanquam ἐν παρέργῳ: videlicet, Scholia Platonis, pp. 200; Scholia in Euripidis Orestem et Hecubam, ed. Matthiæ, pp. 600; Quintiliani libb. xi. xii. Decimus liber lectus erat Junio mense hujus anni. Igitur tandem aliquando totum opus Institutionum perlegitur; postquam abhinc triennio susceptum, inde abjectum et dilatum fuerat.

December 10. J'ai fini Clavier, tom. ii., sur les Premiers Temps de la Grèce. Cet ouvrage, depuis Inachus jusqu'aux Pisistratides, a pp. 745 pour les deux volumes.

31*st*. My studies this year have been prosecuted on a different plan. There has been less reading, and more compilation and collection of materials. I have studied *subjects*, rather than *authors*. Hence my new studies have been inconsiderable, although my collections have been more valuable than usual. The first two months of the year were passed at Welwyn: in this space I had not much leisure; but some progress was made in *Chron. Græc.*, Part II., and in *Hist. Crit. Scriptorum Ptolemæis Æqualium*. These first two months were interrupted by frequent journeys to London, and by superintending the new buildings and workmen at Welwyn. On the 24th of February

we removed to Dean's Yard, and remained there till April 21. From this period till the end of the year we resided at Welwyn. I found no leisure for literary labours till the 17th of June. From that day to November 28 I was diligently engaged in two most useful works:—1st, *Scripture Chronology*; 2nd, a *Critical History of the Poets of the Old Comedy*, with their fragments collected. These two works, perhaps the most useful of any that have engaged me, cost much labour, and allowed me not to be remiss, during those four months. I only found time to read the books above noticed in my Journal in the intervals of compilation. The last month of the year I have insensibly returned to Chron. Græc., Part I., notwithstanding my resolution, October 7; and have greatly enlarged and improved it, by the assistance of Clavier and Larcher, with Pausanias, Strabo, and Apollodorus principally.

My literary employments, then, of the year, are these:—

Eustathii in Iliadem ά, β', γ'.
Schol. Villoison in Iliad. ά, β', γ'.
Scholia in Platonem.
Scholia in Eurip. Hec. et Ores.
Quintiliani libb. 10, 11, 12.
Clavier, Histoire des Premiers Temps de la Grèce.

Larcher, Chronologie d'Hérodote.
Valck. Diatribe Euripid. (the greater part).
Scripture Chronology.
Chron. Græc., Part I.
Historia Critica et Fragmenta Comicorum Vet. Com.

1822.

January 6. The tenth year of our marriage is completed today; cum bonis ominibus votisque, ac precationibus, undecimum auspicamur.

14*th*. All these days, Apollodorus. Apollodorus is illustrated by Heyne in a valuable commentary of near 600 pages. The subjects are thus treated by Apollodorus:—

Lib. 1.—After the Gods, the Titans, and the Giants, he describes *Deucalion and his descendants;* ending with the Argonautic expedition, which occupies a great part of the book.

Lib. 2. The *Inachidæ:* from Phoroneus, through Belus to Danaus, and thence to the *return of the Heraclidæ*. Half the book is occupied with the labours and adventures of Hercules.

Lib. 3.—1. The race of *Agenor:* through Europa to Cadmus, and his posterity. 2. The *Arcadian dynasty,* founded by Pelasgus. 3. The *Atlantidæ:* and chiefly, *á,* the kings of Laconia, from Taygete; *β',*

the posterity of Dardanus, from Electra. 4. The *Æacidæ*. 5. The kings of Athens: from Cecrops to Theseus.

Although the third book is the longest of the three, yet Heyne with reason conjectures that some parts are lost. The book ends abruptly in the middle of the journey of Theseus from Trœzene to Athens; and the Pelopidæ are wanting in the present copies of this author.

Dies natalis: annum quadragesimum primum hodie implemus: omnino legenda sunt, et pronuncianda, quæ scripsi supra (January 14, 1820).

22*nd.* Engaged till this day, from December 10, in Chron. Græc., Part I., forty-four days. Within this period, Clavier and Larcher, and Apollodorus, with Heyne, have been read; and the following passages of Chron. Græc., Part I., collected and arranged:—Homer's Catalogue; line of Cadmus, to Theron; line of Deucalion, in eighteen cases, to the Trojan era; line of Ajax, to Miltiades; line of Hippocrates; Alcmæonidæ; Telchines; Curetes; Æones; Temmices; Cares; Lelex to Tyndareus; Pelasgi of Argos and their colonies; kings of Messenia; kings of Arcadia; Oxylus, Iphitus, Phidon; Messenian wars, and Anaxilas of Rhegium.

February 6. Finished to the end of kings of Sparta; and to page 46 of the Appendix.

10*th, Sunday*. On these evenings, Nov. Test. diligenter, non sine fructu.

28*th*. Two months of the year are now passed, and more than ten months since our return, on April 21, 1821. The former part of this period was the most pleasant, the latter part has been a time of the greatest diligence. From January 23 to February 18 I have devoted my hours of study and labour solely to the Second Part of the Greek Chronology. Since February 18, I have been to London twice, to attend debates in the House of Commons; and have been occupied in preparing for another annual removal to Dean's Yard.

These ten months at Welwyn are marked by useful labours in Sacred Chronology; the fragments of the Comic Poets; the Greek Chronology before Pisistratus, the materials of which have been augmented; and lastly, by the resumption of the Second Part of the Chron. Græc., in which I now propose to labour exclusively till it is completed. My hours of study, however, have been but few, and they are likely to be fewer. Even in the leisure of Welwyn, I have seldom had five hours a day for my literary duties; and these not without interruption: usually, from ten o'clock to two; sometimes another hour between two and five; and sometimes two hours more between six and nine. But usually, the four hours between ten and

two are all that I can count upon as certain. I could have wished to have got my literary plans in greater forwardness, before my son was old enough to require my time for his instruction. But the common cares of daily life, and other avocations, have prevented this. When I hear of men who have devoted twelve or fourteen hours a day to study for a long period, I am at a loss to imagine by what distribution of time they could accomplish this.

March 2. Arrived in Dean's Yard at two.

3*rd*. Detained at home by indisposition, and obliged to decline dining with the Speaker.

9*th*. Hebdomas tristis. Animus a melioribus negotiis vacuus, et literis studiisque inhabilis atque impar, in se ipsum se convertit, se ipsum devorat.

12*th*. At the British Museum from ten to two, inspecting Dr. Burney's Fragmenta Scenicæ Græcæ. Evening, House of Commons.

26*th*. Almost all these past days at the Museum.

April 4. Finished today at the Museum the review of Burney's Fragmenta. This labour has occupied me fourteen mornings.

Dr. Burney's Fragments consist of 167 quarto volumes of blank leaves, in which he has inserted the fragments from Casaubon's Athenæus, Grotii Excerpta, etc., and the "notitia literaria" from Fabricius, ed. Harles, by cutting them out of the printed

copy and pasting them on his blank leaves. He nowhere inserts any correction, judgment, or criticism of his own. The collection of the Fragments is by no means complete; and not above five leaves in a hundred have any entry made in them at all. So that nineteen-twentieths of this immense commonplace book remain mere blank paper. I never undertook a more unprofitable labour. The student, who searches into this vast repository, will hardly find his trouble recompensed. He who possesses Athenæus, Stobæus, Fabricius (Harles), the fragments of Sophocles, Euripides, Æschines, Aristophanes, and of Menander and Philemon, has all the materials of this compilation, in a much more convenient form.

5*th, Good Friday.* Received the Sacrament at St. Margaret's.

7*th, Easter Day.* Received the Sacrament at the Abbey.

8*th.* Finished the fifth play of Sophocles with my brother Charles, for his examination for his degree at Oxford; and read Thucydides with him.

25*th.* Chron. Græc. during the past days. House of Commons, on Reform, till half-past two A.M.

30*th.* House of Commons, on the Catholic question, from six to one. Division, 249 to 244.

May 3. My friend I—— called; had much conversation upon our several literary occupations. I showed

him, by his desire, my Tables and Appendix for Chron. Græc., Part II. He appeared disappointed: he had supposed that I was engaged in a work of more popular form, for more general readers. He did not understand the nature of my design; and seriously advised me to *translate* the Greek quotations, as he said, *for the benefit of the ladies.* Is this an omen of the reception which my work, the labour of ten years, is to expect from the half-learned of the day? Is it in the power of the half-learned critics of this age to determine the fate of critical or philological works, which are intended for the use of far other readers?

9*th.* Brought down the tables of the Chron. Græc. Part II., to B.C. 384; partly transcribed, and partly compiled anew, from B.C. 560; summo labore prosecutum opus per dies fere *quatuordecim.*

My father and mother and sisters arrived in Dean's Yard from Cromwell.

10*th.* House of Commons, till one A.M., on the Catholic question: 225 to 237. The Catholics had a majority of five in the first division, on April 30; and of twelve in the present.

19*th.* Walk in the College garden. Tristissimis cogitationibus vexatus sum per hoc triduum. Memoriâ tenendum est, me non huic brevi vitæ curriculo destinatum esse, sed *συμπολίτην εἶναι τῶν ἁγίων,*

καὶ οἰκείου τοῦ Θεοῦ, nisi meâ culpâ immortalia hæc amittam bona.

June 5. Chron. Græc., the Appendix. Dined with the Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Carey); met Mr. Marsh, Jones, Archdeacon Nares, etc. Evening, House of Commons till twelve.

19*th*. Returned to Welwyn, after a stay in Dean's Yard of fifteen weeks. The first nine weeks and a half were passed by us alone with our children, occupying my father's house as we did in 1819 and 1821; the last five weeks we have been my father's guests. For the whole period I am grateful to Providence, and have to praise His bounty for many unmerited blessings. During the last five weeks, especially, I acknowledge with satisfaction and gratefully remember the kindness, the liberality, and the unfeigned goodwill, with which my father and mother and sisters have received and treated us and ours.

22*nd*. Precibus et exoratione reficior.

28*th*. Occupied in preparing for our visit to Bangor. I walked alone in the evening in the field-garden, μονολογίζων καὶ προσευχόμενος.

26*th*–29*th*. We left Welwyn on the 26th at seven; reached Dunchurch that evening (65 miles); Shrewsbury on the 27th (73 miles); Cernioge on the 28th (53 miles); and arrived at Bangor on the 29th at two o'clock (30 miles): the whole distance being 221 miles.

July 1. I have entirely discontinued all literary occupation for these seven days past, during our journey and removal from Welwyn to Bangor. For the preceding five months, my principal literary object has been the Second Part of the Greek Chronology, which I have pursued with but few interruptions. I began this literary labour first, in the year 1810, as a solace and occupation, to divert my thoughts under the visitations and domestic calamities of that memorable year. In that year the Tables were first constructed, though on a narrow and limited plan. During my solitary residence at Wing (July 16th to August 5th, 1811), the Tables were transcribed and improved, with the assistance of Diodorus, whom I then read for the first time. After this the Chronology was laid aside; and other studies (connected however with the subject) pursued for some time. In 1815, at Welwyn, during the month of February, I returned to the Chronology. In 1816, the Table of Archons was nearly completed in the month of June. In September 1816, the Chronology was pursued, and the Historia Critica and Fragmenta Comicorum were proceeded with. In January 1817 I began the column of Events at B.C. 431, and completed it in its present enlarged form to B.C. 320. I then began the Historia Critica of the Historians, and finished as far as No. 52 by the end of February. The Second

Part of the Greek Chronology was then laid aside for nearly four years, until the close of 1820.

In 1820 the column of Events during the reign of Philip was completed; and the third and fourth columns drawn out in their enlarged form. This occupied seventeen days, November 25 to December 12. In 1821, from September 8 to November 28 was dedicated to the Critical History and Fragments of the Comic Poets of the Old Comedy.

In 1822, January 23 to February 16, I laboured at the Appendix to Chron. Græc. Part II. I returned to the subject April 16, and finished the *large copy of the Tables in four columns*, on the 29th of May.

Most of the studies of the last twelve years have illustrated, and referred to, the Greek Chronology. But I find, from the journal of my literary labours, that the actual number of days *strictly* employed upon the Chron. Græc. Part II. has been about 4 13, out of the studies of twelve complete years.

Little now remains to finish this portion of the Civil and Literary Chronology of Greece, besides revising the whole and correcting. . . . [A leaf is here wanting in the Journal.] . . . I may gain some space before nine in the morning by rising early; and some after retiring to my own apartment, by sitting up a little later. But what is thus gained can never be much; and I must not reckon, with the utmost

diligence, upon more than four hours a day for solitude and study. Whether any great or laborious works can be accomplished by such a quantity of time applied to the purpose, I much doubt. However, what is rendered impossible to be done, by the business of life and the cares of my domestic condition, ceases to be a duty; and will not be required of me by Providence, when I am called upon to give an account of my time.

July 8. Per totum hoc tempus nulla studia; partim animus ob tristitiam inhabilis ad studia.

9*th*. Today I again open the Tables of Græc. Chron. Part II., and study diligently.

August 2. These last six days, diligenter tracto Æschinem, et Demosth. περὶ Παραπρεσβείας.

4*th, Sunday*. Received the Sacrament.

20*th*. Admiral Murray and his family arrived at the Palace. [See observations under date December 23.]

October 8. Miss Routledge set out from Bangor. She had been at the Palace since July 20. [See observations under date December 23.]

10*th*. The three preceding days, Herodotus. Today Thucydides, to the end of the fourth book.

13*th*. Began Faber on the Prophecies.

23*rd*. All these days, Thucydides.

26*th*. Strabo: for geography of Ionia and Æolis.

31*st*. My wife is meritoriously employed in the education of the children. Her daily occupations begin at eight in the morning, and are continued with little interruption till one. At eight A—— receives from her a lesson in music for half an hour. At half-past eight A—— and I—— begin their French, or spelling, till nine. At ten the children assemble in the school-room, and C—— and A—— and I—— are instructed in arithmetic, writing, and English spelling and reading; A—— and I—— in French and Geography; and little L—— in her letters and spelling, till one o'clock. She devotes another half-hour to the two eldest girls in French and Geography, at four in the afternoon: so that the whole of her occupation as an instructor of the children may be estimated at five hours a day. She began to teach them reading and spelling as each child attained the age of four years. It is just that I should give this testimony to her maternal diligence.

November 5. Finished Thucydides, with the Scholia. The Scholia = pp. 436. Nunc primum Thucydidem relegi post annos fere octodecim, ubi hunc scriptorem Oxoniæ perlegeram.

11*th*. Relegi hodie Herodoti libros octavum nonumque fere integros, intra horas fere quinque.

30*th*. All these days, Lysias, Xenophon, Jackson's Chronology, Demosthenes, with Ulpian and the Tables.

December 10. Finished Demosthenis Scholia Ulpiani, with the Conciones et *Δημόσιοι Λόγοι*, composing the Tables.

13*th.* In these three days began and finished Ælian. Var. Hist., pp. 214.

16*th.* Wasted a day in searching a folio volume of Chronology, said to be Simson's, but it proved to be by one James Gordon, a Jesuit.

23*rd.* Chron. Græc., Tables and Appendix, to this day.

Nearly six months are passed since we set out from Welwyn. In the happy tranquillity of Bangor I have once more been permitted to enjoy larger measures of leisure than I could have ventured to expect. By the bounty of Providence have been afforded me opportunities of study, and exemption from cares. In the quiet calmness of this remote retreat I have been disturbed by no intrusions on my time. Some profitable topics of meditation have arisen, which I hope hereafter to follow out more fully. Useful ideas have been awakened by the perusal of Faber 'On the Holy Spirit,' and the same author 'On the Prophecies.' Not that we assent entirely to the positions of such writers; but the subjects which they discuss, their copious illustrations or reasonings, and sometimes their fanciful theories, lead us to think more intently on the subject, and by degrees to arrive at truth.

By the blessing of God during this half-year, at Bangor, our children have improved both in mind and body. My daily prayer is, that his Providence may continue to protect them; that the grace of God may defend them from the manifold dangers and corruptions to which their minds and bodies are every hour exposed, but for His succour; and that they may grow to a maturity of years and faculties, to be His faithful servants in a life of holiness and virtue.

I have conversed with many individuals in this our visit at Bangor, whom I shall remember with pleasure. I count it gain to have been in the society of Miss Routledge, Admiral Murray's family, Mr. Ambrose Dawson, and the Warden of Ruthin.

In general our daily occupations have had but few interruptions, and I have perhaps brought my literary undertaking to as great a point of forwardness here, as I could have done, if we had remained at Welwyn. There I should have had the advantage of a wider range of books, but here I have had a more regular possession of time and leisure. I have endeavoured not to misspend the time bestowed upon me; not to let it pass without leaving a record behind it. As I advance in the experience of life, the more am I convinced of the importance of these literary pursuits. They are in my case a *duty*. 1st, Because they

rescue my thoughts from the dangers—the moral dangers—of inaction. 2nd, Because they give me the means of being useful, by contributing to the stock of useful learning. 3rd, Because they gradually bring me to a better understanding of the Word of God, which I shall be able to receive, not upon trust and by rote, and because my fathers received it, but upon better grounds of reason and conviction. 4th, Because these studies enable me to become contented with my lot, to look with philosophical indifference upon the vain pursuits of ambition, and to appreciate justly the value of that safe mediocrity of station and fortune in which I am placed. Further experience has not led me to change the opinion which I formed upon this point in 1817.

My *new* studies in this year have been:—

Apollodorus	pp. 158
Schol. in Thucyd.	436
Schol. in Demosth.	636
Æliani Var. Hist.	214
Summa . .	pp. 1444

I have revised and read over again the following:—

Sophoclis Fabulas quinque.
Herodoti libros v.–ix.
Thucydidem.
Æschinem.

Lysiam.
Xenoph. Hellenic.
Demosthenis *Δημηγορίας*, et
——— *Δημοσίους Λόγους*.
Plutarchi Vitam Demosthenis.
——— *Βίους τῶν Δέκα Ῥητόρων*.

—About 3000 pages within the six months at Bangor, exclusive of new studies.

I calculate the labour that yet remains, after I get to London, as follows: there remain to be collected and compared with the Tables and Appendix the following works:—

Diodorus, lib. xi.–xvi.
Plutarchi Vitæ fere xvi.
Athenæi quædam.
Andocides; Antipho; Isæus.
Lycurgus; Dinarchus.
Laertius.
Dodwell.
Corsini.
Quædam in Museo Britannico.

I allow a week to each, or nine weeks to the whole. The copying out the Preface, Tables, and Appendix, cannot be done in less than six other weeks. Fifteen weeks, computed from February 1st, would bring me to May 16th; and the nine weeks reckoned from the

same date, would carry me to April 5th. I ought not therefore to propose the work for consideration earlier than the *5th of April.*

1823.

January 21. With thankfulness and gratitude, I number another month of health, security, and leisure in this calm and pleasant retreat. My sentiments upon former visits to Bangor are recorded elsewhere. From all disquiets I have been happily exempt for seven tranquil and pleasant months. I acknowledge gratefully the bounty of Providence in leading us once more to this place of leisure and repose.

In this seventh month of our abode at Bangor I have proceeded with my literary engagements. I have revised Arrian with the Tables; read and applied to Appendix, cap. xxi., Malthus on Population.

This day the exact period of a year is completed, during which I have pursued, without deviation or interruption, one track of study: the Chron. Græc., Part II. In this space I have compiled, or composed, or transcribed, the Work as follows; computing the quantity in quarto pages, of about 2100 letters of typography in each:—

The Preface . . . . pp. 4to. 43

The Index, or short Chronicle	pp. 4
The Tables, 54 double pages .	. 108
The Appendix, in twenty-one Chapters or Sections . . .	. 155
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Perhaps the volume might extend to 330 quarto pages.

[Of this year no regular Journal seems to have been kept. But a brief narrative was drawn up at the close of the year, of the principal occurrences; and under the date February 20th, a valuable list is given of *Studies* since 1810 inclusive. This narrative and list of studies are here subjoined.]

On the *4th of February* we prepared for setting out from Bangor, but were detained by snow. On the 5th the Bishop set out for London, leaving us behind. On the 7th we left Bangor, after a residence there of thirty-two weeks. On the 10th we reached Dean's Yard, 240 miles.

The recollection of the books which I have studied is always, as I have before noted, associated with the recollection of the scenes in which I studied them. My literary pursuits and the places which I have inhabited lend an interest to each other.

Since the resumption of Greek and Latin literature, about the *7th of April*, 1810, the following works have successively employed me:—

1810.

Isæus	In Dean's Yard.
Lesbonax	
Antipho	
Gorgias	
Isocrates	In the I. of Wight.
Xenophontis Hellenica	
Xenophontis Memorabilia	In Dean's Yard.

1811.

Theocritus	In Dean's Yard.
Hesiodi Opera et Dies	
Euripidis Fabulæ quatuor	
Polybius totus, in editione Ernesti	
Diodori libb. xi.–xix. ed. Bipont.	At Wing.

1812.

Josephi Antiquitates	At Bangor.
Arriani Exped., Indic., Tactic., Peripl.	
Diogenes Laertius	
Euripidis Fabulæ quatuordecim	
Taciti Annales, ll. i.–v.	

1813.

Pausanias	At Welwyn.
Strabo	
Lysias	
Athenæi octo priores libri	
Dionysii Halicarn. Rhetorica	
Demosthenis *Ἰδιωτικοὶ Λόγοι*	

1814.

Athenæi libri ix.–xv.	At Welwyn.
Ciceronis Epistolæ ad Diversos	
Plutarchi Vitæ, in ed. Hutten	Dean's Yard, Welwyn, and Cromwell.
Plutarchi Moralium pars dimidia	At Welwyn.
Eusebii Chronicon, ed. Scaliger	In Dean's Yard.
Scymnus Chius (transcribed)	

1815.

Plutarchi Moralium pars fere quarta	At Welwyn.
Lucianus, ed. Bipont.	
Appianus, ed. Schweigh.	
Polyænus, ed. Coray.	
Apollonius Rhodius, cum Schol.	At Bangor.
Aristotelis Politica	
Homerus Heynianus	
Longinus	
Taciti Annal. lib. xi. to the end	

1816.

Philemonis Lexicon	At Bangor.
Æschyli Scholia, ed. Stanl.	In Dean's Yard.
Malcolm's Persia	
Holland's Travels	
Bryant's Mythology	
Ciceronis de Oratore lib. i.	

Appiani Civilium libri quinque . . .	At Welwyn.
Plutarchi Moralium Sympos. et Apoph.	
Harpocratio	
Photii Lexicon	
Demetrius περὶ Ἑρμηνείας	

1817.

Ciceronis de Oratore libb. ii. iii. . .	At Welwyn.
——— Rhetorica.	In Dean's Yard.
Plato de Legibus	
Ciceronis de Naturâ Deorum. . . .	
——— Tuscul. Disputationes. . .	
Stobæi Florilegium, in edit. Gesner .	
Hermogenes	
Juliani Cæsares	
Aristophanis Scholiastes	At Welwyn.
Lycophron, cum Tzetzarum Scholiis .	At Bangor.
Ciceronis Philosophicorum libri xviii .	

1818.

Theodori Gazæ Gram. Græc. ll. i.–iii.	At Cromwell.
Theocriti Scholiastes, in ed. Reisk. . .	In Dean's Yard.
Clem. Alex. Protrepticon	
——— Strom. lib. i.	
Quintiliani lib. v priores in ed. Spalding	
Lexica Scqueriana	At Welwyn.
Dio Chrysostomus, ed. Reisk. . . .	
Stobæi Eclogæ, Heeren	

Plutarch. de Placitis	At Welwyn.
Scholia in Dionysium Thracem, Bekker	
Dionys. Hal. Archæologia, ed. Reisk. .	
Diodori libb. i.–iii.	
Isocratis et Platonis Epistolæ . . .	
Libanii *Μελέται* ix	

1819.

Corsini, Fasti Attici (pars dimidia) . .	At Welwyn.
Eusebii Præp. Evangel.	In Dean's Yard.
Q. Curtius	
Ciceronis Orationes quædam	
Platonis Respublica	
Theonis Progymnasmata	
Aristot. Hist. Animal. ed. Schneid. .	
Callimachus, in ed. Ernest.	At Bangor.
Eusebii Hist. Eccles.	
Josephi Bellum et Vita	
Taciti Historia	
Hippocrates, in ed. Linden	
Dionys. Periget. cum Eustathii comm.	
Libanii Orationes octo	

1820.

Suetonius	At Bangor.
Ovidii Fasti	
Apollonius *περὶ Συντάξεως*	At Cromwell.
Matthiæ, Gram. Græc.	

Scholiastes Pindari	In Dean'sYard.
Dion Cassius	
Quintilian, lib. vii.–ix.	
Platonis Dialogi novem	At Welwyn.
Heliodorus	
Achilles Tatius	
Xenophon Ephesius.	
Aristidis pro Quatuor Panathenaic. .	

1821.

Eustathii in Iliadem *á*, *β*, *γ*.	In Dean'sYard.
Schol. Villoison in Iliad. *á*, *β*, *γ* . .	
Scholia in Platonem	At Welwyn.
Schol. Eurip. Hec. et Orest. ed. Matth.	
Quintiliani libb. x. xi. xii.	

1822.

Apollodorus cum Heynii Commentario	At Welwyn.
Ulpianus in Demosthenem, ed. Paris .	At Bangor.
Scholiastes Thucydidis	
Æliani Varia Historia	
[January 23, began to transcribe and arrange Chron. Græc., Part II.; completed as follows, January 21, 1823, in the twelve months :—	At Welwyn, Dean'sYard, and Bangor.
The Preface . . . pp. 4to 43	
The Index, or Short Chron. 4	
The Tables, 54 double pp.. 108	

The Appendix, in twenty-one Chapters or Sections	155	At Welwyn, Dean's Yard, and Bangor.
	310]	

The preceding account represents the state of my studies as they stood on the 20th of February, 1823.

In the beginning of March I received from my friend, Professor Gaisford, the following letter:—

"Our Press meeting will be holden on Friday se'nnight. If you can let me have by the end of this week as much of your Preface as, together with a specimen of the work, will make your plan intelligible, I will peruse them, and submit them to the judgment of the Delegates."

On *March 14th,* I sent accordingly a specimen of my Greek Chronology to Gaisford. It consisted of about a sixth part of the Tables, about one-third of the Introduction, and a few pages of the Appendix.

On the *22nd of March* I received the following:—"I have much pleasure in informing you that the Delegates of the Press will undertake to print your Chronology."

I immediately applied myself to prepare a copy for the printer. It was necessary that the whole work should be transcribed anew. Part of the Tables and about one-half of the Appendix were not completed: I had only the rough materials, which were to be

brought into form and order. But I calculated that a transcript of the Introduction and Tables might be ready by the 1st of May.

On the 30*th of May* the last sheet of the Introduction, completing it in 45 quarto pages, was received by me. I then proceeded to finish the Tables at Welwyn, where I had, by the blessing of Providence, abundant leisure, health, and domestic tranquillity. The printing of the work was carried on through the remainder of the year.

I derived many advantages in the course of this year from access to the Chapter Library at Westminster. On ten several days, I passed in all about thirty-five hours in that library. On my last visit there, *October* 18, me meosque labores Deo commendo, gratias agens ob præterita beneficia illo ipso loco concessa. These opportunities of study I remember with gratitude and satisfaction.

1824.

[The Journal is now resumed.]

January 1. On this day I corrected the twentieth and last sheet of the Appendix to my work. The correcting of the forty-seven sheets of the whole work has occupied forty-seven laborious days, between April 14, 1823, and January 1, 1824.

31*st*. During this month, Menandri fragmenta and Alexidis comœdias.

[The Journal of this period is chiefly occupied with matters of a personal nature, which would be uninteresting to the reader. Some extracts from a letter to the late Duke of Newcastle are given, because they display the energetic mind of my brother, which was always desirous of the active employment of its powers.]

February 23. "My father has detailed to me the particulars of the conversation, so interesting to me, which passed between your Grace and himself last week. And in consequence of the desire so kindly expressed, that I should inform myself of the exact value of each of the great public Boards, I venture to address your Grace on the subject of that conversation, and to send the accompanying description of the value and other circumstances of these Boards. . . . I would further take the liberty of observing that I should give the preference to the Customs or Excise, because the duties are more extensive. I wish for *employment;* and would cheerfully undertake the duties, however laborious, of either of those Boards. I mention this, because some members of them are not active, and leave their duties in a great degree to be performed by their colleagues. . . . The communication of the Duke of Portland with your Grace

was not unknown to me. The Duke of Portland was induced to notice me by the kindness of Dr. Cyril Jackson, then Dean of Christ Church, who voluntarily recommended me to the Duke for a seat at the Treasury or Admiralty Board. I was given to understand, by my friend Archdeacon Jones (at that time private Secretary to the Duke), that this arrangement, from some cause or other, had failed."

March 4. In the last five weeks, nova studia nulla: relegi tamen Aristophanis Thesmophoriazusas; Platonis Apologiam, Critonemque: Fastos meos recensui: Burnei notarum MSS. in Suidam paginas 12 descripsi: Chandleri inscriptiones antiquas inspexi. Besides these I have transcribed the rough sketch of my 'Inquiry into the Extent and Population of Ancient Greece.' I can proceed no further with this till I return to my books at Welwyn.

23*rd*. House of Commons, till twelve: three divisions on the Alien Bill.

28*th*, *Sunday*. Perlegi Pauli Apostoli πρὸς Ῥωμαίους Epistolam maximè cum fructu.

31*st*. During many days in this month, at the British Museum, inspecting Rhetores Aldi.

April 14. I have the gratification of finding that the 'Fasti' are well received. The book was published on the 20th of January; and the accounts of its reception are these:—January 30, my friend Gais-

ford writes thus to me:—"Everybody seems much pleased with the 'Fasti;' and I think it will be generally recommended to the young men here. I wish you would get up your Catalogue of Dramatic Poets, as well as the Dissertation on the Population of Greece, which I have no doubt the Delegates would print for you with great pleasure." On the 12th of April he writes:—"Our agent informs me that four-fifths of the 'Fasti' have been issued from the warehouse. As the book has not been reviewed yet, and hardly advertised, I think we may fairly assume that the whole will be disposed of before the end of the year; so that, if you are disposed to print a new edition, you will in all probability have an early opportunity of doing so. I mention this, that you may make such preparation as you may think proper, and may consider of any improvement to be made in your work." This last remark was in answer to some observations of mine, in which I pointed out to him four passages of the 'Fasti,' which I wished to correct, and expressed my desire of an early occasion for stating these corrections.

30*th*. During these days, Theodoret and Syncellus, and Bœckh. de Tragicis Græcis.

May 8. Dined at the Archbishop's: met Lord Brownlow, Mr. Henry Cowper, etc.

9*th*. Finished Theodoret: pp. 327.

14*th*. Since March 4, these studies: Marbre de Choiseul, in Mém. Acad. tom. xlviii.: Scholia in Euripidis Phœniss. ed. Matthiæ, = pp. 400; Zenobius, pp. 112; Diogenianus, pp. 56; Bœckh. de Tragicis Græcis; Theodoreti Sermones XII, = pp. 327; the first 254 folio pages of Scholia in Hermogenem, ed. Ald.; besides collecting materials from Syncellus, Sulpicius Severus, and Scaligeri Eusebius, for enlarging and correcting Fast. Hell. Appendix c. 18.

26*th*. During these days, British Museum in the morning; House of Commons in the evening.

27*th*. Saw Professor Gaisford at Payne and Foss's; had an hour's literary conversation with him. I found him most friendly and cordial in his expressions upon the success of my book. He said that within four months my book had been called for to the amount of four-fifths of the whole impression, which he considered an unprecedented sale. He proposed that a future edition should be undertaken by the Board. I accepted the terms which he proposed, as perfectly fair and equitable; and left the matter in his hands, to arrange it for me with his colleagues. Thus, my second edition will come out under the auspices of the University. I undertook to revise the work carefully, to make such additions and enlargements as might seem necessary, and to give a more copious alphabetical Index.

28*th*. We left Dean's Yard, after a residence there of just four months.

June 8. Tzetzæ Chiliades semper diligenter; diem jam nonum versuum circiter mille quotidie perficiens.

9*th*. Tzetzæ Chiliades finivi hodie: versus sunt 12,675; quorum circiter 10,000 inter hos dies decem perlegi.

14*th*–16*th*. In these days, again in Dean's Yard: on the 16th, our fifth daughter received into the Church by my father in the chapel at Westminster Abbey. Afterwards the Duchess Dowager of Newcastle, Sir William and Lady Welby, etc., dined at my father's.

17*th*. Received a letter from Mr. Marsden, in which he says:—"On my return from Hastings I was anxious to see my friend Barrow, and he, I learned, was looking for me. Today we met, and I have heard from him the result of his interview with his literary friends on the 11th, which, I am happy to say, must be most gratifying to you. The new Bishop (now of London, Dr. Blomfield) and Dr. Russell spoke of your work in terms of the highest praise, with an enumeration of its qualities longer than I can detail. They have no doubt of its becoming a work of general interest and use. Dr. Gisborne, I think it is, who writes in the 'Quarterly Review,' has the same opinion of it, and he was the first who mentioned it to Dr. Blomfield.

"Under these circumstances, there is little doubt of your work being brought forward to notice by those who speak so partially of it. In addition to this, it is suggested to me to convey to you their strong recommendation that, in a new edition, the English part should be turned into Latin. If this were done, they say that its sale on the Continent would be most extensive.

"You will give me credit for feeling sincere pleasure in making this communication to you." [See *infra*, September 4.]

21*st*. Returned to Welwyn. During our brief stay in London this year, I have chiefly proposed to myself, in my literary occupations, to peruse such authors as I do not possess in my own collection: except therefore Schol. Euripid. Phœniss., my studies have been all of this kind since February last. To this time, June 21, these have been my studies since March 4:

Scholia in Phœniss. . . .	pp. 400
Zenobius	112
Diogenianus	56
Theodoreti Sermones xii. . . .	327
Scholia in Hermogenem, ed. Ald. (pp. folio 417)	1140
Tzetzæ Chiliades, vv. 12,675 .	437
	2472

Hæc intra dies fere 90, March 19 to June 16.

23*rd*. These two days, arranging my books and papers. In my book-room at Welwyn there are at present 990 volumes, contained upon 135 feet of shelves; of these volumes, 266 octavo are in paper or boards, capable of being compressed by binding within three-fourths of their present space; so that the 990 volumes might be contained in 124 feet of shelves.

Besides the manuscript books described July 23 and 24, 1820, of this Journal, the following will be necessary:—

1. *Theology:* to receive any remarks or extracts that belong to this head.

2. *Λέξεις*: any philological or grammatical information respecting the Greek language.

3. *Miscellanea:* a book to receive such observations as may occur (in reading ancient or modern works) not belonging to any of the heads already described.

28*th*. Per hos dies Comicorum Fragmenta. Tristis tamen *ἑβδομὰς* dierum fuit, animo nimium vacante, et se ipsum devorante, ob solitorum laborum et studiorum remissionem.

July 1. Comicorum Frag. (hodie tandem reverâ ad studia mea reversus, animo solatium et se exercendi materiem reperio).

19*th*. My literary objects for the completion of a

second edition of the 'Fasti' are at this time as follows:—

1. The fragments and titles of dramas of the Tragic and Comic Poets.

2. The Orators, chiefly Isæus and Demosthenes, to be reviewed with Dionys. Halicarnassensis.

3. On the extent and population of ancient Greece: the Essay to be completed.

4. To complete the additions to the 18th and 20th chapters of the 'Fasti.'

5. To transcribe the materials collected for the column of Events in Part III., from B.C. 280 to Augustus.

6. Legenda sunt primo quoque tempore Schol. Venet. in Iliad.; Hermanni Gr. Gramm.; Porsoni notæ in Euripidem a se editum; Schol. Buttmann in Odyss.; Scholia in Sophoclem, ed. Erfurdt. Retractanda sunt Schol. Aristoph. Legendus Petitus 'De Leg. Att.,' ed. Wesseling. These six divisions of literary labour may, with the blessing of Providence affording me health, leisure, and tranquillity, be each, on an average, accomplished by a diligent application of six weeks, or nine months in the whole. So that, with that favour of Providence which I have hitherto enjoyed, these objects would be completed in April next.

28*th*. Finished Eubulus; 55 dramas; began him on the 23rd. Began Anaxandrides.

August 13. My father and mother and sisters left us for Cromwell after a visit of eight days.

Eleven years were completed on the 11th of July since we first received a visit at Welwyn from my father and mother. I bless God that I have been again permitted to see my father here in health, and with no apparent symptoms of his health declining. Every year increases my solicitude, from the certainty that each succeeding visit draws us one step nearer to the time when we shall see him no more. I humbly trust however that the period of separation may yet be distant; and that the Providence of God may bring us again together in this present world, without any cause for mourning.

14th. . . . On looking back upon the last seventeen years, during which I have had a seat in Parliament, I see no reason to complain of my condition, as either inferior to what I desired, or to my original expectations. I have enjoyed, by the blessing of Providence, in the last fourteen years especially, opportunities of cultivating useful learning, which I have turned to a beneficial account. Had I been engaged during all these years in professional or political duties, I should not have possessed in an equal degree the disposal of my own time and leisure. Here again I have abundant cause of acknowledgment to Providence, who has led me to that course

of life and daily occupation by which I have been enabled to contribute to the stock of useful learning, and who has, by His blessing, caused my literary labours to attain a greater measure of success than I could have ventured to anticipate. These then are my reflections on the past: and to be contented with my actual condition is, at the same time, enjoined by religion as a duty, and prescribed by philosophy as consonant to reason.

For the future, my two great objects in this present world are these: to give my children a good education; and to devote my faculties and leisure to the advancement of learning and moral and religious truth. In furtherance of these objects, I daily make my prayer to Almighty God, by whose providence and aid alone I can possess the faculties, the leisure, the health, and the opportunities which are necessary for accomplishing these great purposes. I consider these to be the duties which I am appointed to perform. The loss of a lucrative post is the less to be regretted, because the possession of it would have been accompanied with a sacrifice, in part at least, of both these objects.

25*th*. Græcorum novem metra πρωτότυπα hodie perfeci: diligenter hoc opus persequens, per novem dies, in Hephæstione, Scale et Morell.

September 4. I heard today from my friend Gais-

ford, in reply to an inquiry of mine as to the propriety of following the recommendation of Bishop Blomfield and Dr. Russell (see Journal, June 17). The Professor says :—"I am entirely of opinion that your work had better remain undisturbed in its English dress. It will be, I cannot doubt, translated by some foreigner into either Latin or German, unless indeed some German printer should think it worth while to print the original. The English language is known to almost all the literati of Europe, so as to make the transfusion into a dead tongue much less necessary than in former times. For our own use the English language has many advantages, which I need not enlarge upon; and the success of the sale has in a great degree been in consequence of the book being so written that all persons, even the most indolent, could study it with facility. A Latin work of this kind would be immediately pirated abroad, to the great loss of the proprietors at home, whose domestic sale also would be sensibly diminished from the change of language."

5th. We have been now returned one hundred days from London. Of this space I have been occupied fourteen days in three visits to London, and in receiving my father and mother. In the remaining eighty-four days my studies have been as follows:—

Tzetzæ Chiliades: verses 10,000.

Dissertatio de Sophoclis Tragœdiis, etc. scripta.
Hephæstio de Metris, cum notis Gaisfordii.
Scale on the Greek Metres.
Comicorum quorundam Mediæ Comœdiæ
Titulos 287 recensui et disposui.
Port Royal Latin Grammar, vol. ii.

November 30. I have been occupied in literary objects, with the exception of the first fortnight, since our return, May 28; and have found in these studies a large measure of tranquillity, for which I ought to be grateful to Divine Providence. I have been rescued by them from the gloomy thoughts which disturbed the first fortnight of our return to this place. Now that my researches are brought to a kind of period, I fear a recurrence of desponding thoughts. I dread a cessation of employment. When unemployed, my mind recoils upon itself. Any uncomfortable circumstances press upon my attention, and fill me with painful apprehensions. These are forgotten while my mind is exercised with some literary object. I am however duly sensible, how many advantages and benefits, infinitely above my merits, have been bestowed upon me, and are still continued to me,—advantages in comparison with which all other worldly benefits are trifling. I especially bless God for the health and safety and promising qualities of my children.

December 24. During all these days, Isocrates, Sophocles, and the Scholia.

30*th*. *New* studies during this year:—

Schol. Eur. Phœniss. .	pp. 400	Dean's Yard.
Zenob. et Diogenian. . .	168	
Theodoret.	327	
Schol. Hermog. . . .	1140	
Tzetzæ Chiliades . . .	437	Welwyn.
Hephæstio	100	
Pollux, lib. iv. et viii. . .	117	
Schol. Soph. Aj. . . .	311	
	3000	

The additions or alterations in the 'Fasti,' between January 29 and this day, are as follows:—

Introduction.—About 488 lines added, principally notes, in about thirty pages.

Tables.—In 100 places, about 759 lines added.

Appendix.—Some additional notes and corrections, as far as the end of cap. 16. The materials for some larger additions to cap. 18.

1825.

January 6. Anniversary of our marriage: *decimo tertio anno impleto,* annum 14^{tum} hodie auspicamur, bonis ominibus.

20*th*. Relegi, collatis 'Fastis,' has Plutarchi Vitas intra hos dies, January 7–20.

Periclem	capp. 38
Niciam	30
Alcibiadem	39
Lysandrum	31
Agesilaum	40
Pelopidam	35
Timoleum	39
Dionem	58
Phocionem	38
Demosthenem	31

22*nd*. Read 'Conversations on Political Economy,' 12mo, an excellent little book.

February 8. Legi intra hos dies, January 25 to February 8, Cor. Nep. vitas omnes cum annot.; item Plutarchi 'Eumenem,' capp. 19. Ex his lectionibus aliquid additamenti ad 'Fastos' meos accessit.

15*th*. Went to London. House of Commons, till half-past three A.M.

21*st*. Went to London. House of Commons, on the Irish Association Bill, till twelve o'clock.

28*th*. Went to London. Attended a call of the House.

March 1. My wife and children arrived in Dean's Yard. Evening: House of Commons till half-past

three A.M., on the Catholic claims: the numbers were—for the Catholics, 247; against them, 234.

3rd. Went to the British Museum; began Biagi 'De Decretis Ath.' House of Commons till twelve, on Assessed Taxes.

4th. Returned to my Index.

10th. Dined with the Dean of Westminster.

11th. Dined with the Bishop of Salisbury.

April 1, *Good Friday.* Received the Sacrament at St. Margaret's Church.

3rd, Easter Day. Received the Sacrament at the Abbey.

15th. Received from my friend Gaisford some literary intelligence. The following is an extract from his letter to me, dated April 14, 1825:—"There are about fifty copies of the 'Fasti' in the warehouse. What remains in the booksellers' hands cannot be ascertained. Probably, however, it will not be out of print till the close of the year." Of this I am rather glad, as it will give more time for revising and perfecting the work. The sale has not been so rapid as my friend anticipated twelve months ago: but quite as favourable as I ought to have expected, considering the nature of the work and the little demand there is for ancient literature, beyond the circle of academical studies.

It is probable that very few even of those who gain

the first honours in the Examination (and these at Oxford are perhaps at this time one in fifteen) carry away with them from the University a taste for ancient learning, or ever cultivate it after they have quitted the University. The demand, then, for the 'Fasti,' must be limited to those who are pursuing these studies with a view to the higher Examination; and these would probably be supplied by fifty copies annually. It would, no doubt, have been desirable to have proceeded with the second edition, while I had all the convenient opportunities for correcting the sheets which I enjoyed in 1823. I must hope, if Providence grants me health and leisure, for an opportunity next year.

A Cambridge divine remarks, upon the little encouragement given to classical learning, to the following effect:—"Would to God that the wholesome studies of classical literature were generally cultivated again in England as in Germany! Our Universities indeed do all they can for this excellent purpose, and are daily holding out stronger incitements to this class of studies. But they are not backed by the voice of the country. Nay, the tone of things is entirely in opposition to them. To science alone is the great mass of the nation devoted, as holding out the readiest means of increasing our luxuries, our riches, and conveniences, and as offering the most certain

rewards to its votaries. It is Le Maistre's reproach against England, that its Legislature and its brightest geniuses have not an object of care beyond the temporal comfort of their countrymen." But even in the Universities this encouragement is but limited; and some deduction must be made from the praise given by this writer.*

In the University of Oxford, at least, from the mode of conducting the Examinations, the Examiners discourage the young men from applying to a wide range of books. I have it upon the testimony of —— and ——, both well informed upon the subject (and I can speak from my own knowledge of what was the practice in my time, twenty years ago), that Isocrates, Isæus, Lysias, the Private Orations of Demosthenes, are never read at Oxford; that no part of the works of Plutarch, or of Plato, is studied; none of the philosophical works of Cicero; not Stobæus, not Athænæus, not Arrian; nor Dio Chrysostom, nor Dio Cassius, nor Dionysius of Halicarnassus. Young men, who obtain the honours of the first class, are not only not encouraged to bring any of these authors, but would find a prejudice excited against them, if they did. When this is the state of classical education at Oxford, can we expect in the cultivated classes of England the lofty speculations, or the depth and

* It must be borne in mind that these, and the following, remarks were made in 1825.—*Editor.*

extent of research, for which the Germans are distinguished; or that we should maintain that rank in literature which we acquired in old times, in the days of Pearson, and Stillingfleet, and Bentley, and their contemporaries?

The Greek language appears certainly to be better studied now at Oxford than it was twenty years ago. When I first went thither, Greek learning was perhaps at the lowest point of degradation. During the seven years of my residence there (four of them as an Undergraduate) I never received a single syllable of instruction concerning Greek accents, or Greek metres, or the idiom of Greek sentences; in short, no information upon *any one point* of Grammar, or Syntax, or Metre. These subjects were never named to me. What I learned was struck out principally in my conversations with my companions Symmons and Gaisford. I lived much with Symmons during the first two years; and associated with Gaisford during the two or three last years of my academical life. These two eminent scholars guided me to the proper sources of information. They both possessed an advantage which had been denied to me. Symmons had a learned uncle, by whom he was early trained and encouraged. His father too was learned, and a lover of learning. Gaisford was similarly circumstanced, I believe, in having found while a boy an

early instructor who gave him a literary taste. I, on the contrary, did not belong to a learned family: none of my connections had any tincture of Greek learning, or any love for it. My father had a cultivated taste, and was a good Latin scholar. He was versed in the study of English Divinity, and master of most of the arguments by which the Church of England doctrines are defended; but classical literature had ceased to engage him at the period of my first going to Oxford. When God's Providence so ordered events for me, as to throw me back upon these studies in 1810, making them my resource, my refuge, my consolation, and support, I was not only not encouraged, but *repressed,* in my pursuits. I have carried on my literary labours up to the period at which my work was published, without a single word of encouragement or approbation from any of my connections, except the Bishop of Bangor. The good Bishop, though not learned, is a favourer of learning; and from him I received the kindest expressions of encouragement and approbation, as my work was drawing to a close, and before it was printed. With this single exception, I have pursued those studies so necessary to my moral and intellectual health, not only without encouragement, but even in spite of obstructions placed in my way, and in the midst of disapprobation, not seldom marked, at my occupations

and pursuits. The only real instructor I ever had, and to whom I owe everything, was my earliest master, Magnus Jackson. I have already recorded my great obligation to him.

I may however cite my own case, as an example of the want of encouragement under which classical learning labours, or rather of the obstacles which are thrown in its way by the institutions, the habits, and modes of thinking, which prevail in this country.

21*st*. House of Commons till three A.M., on the Catholic Relief Bill. For the second reading, 268; against it, 241.

26*th*. House of Commons, on the Irish Elective Franchise, till half-past two.

30*th*. We left town, and arrived at Welwyn. We have now probably for the last time been inhabitants of my father's house in Dean's Yard, which has been for so many years our asylum and resort, partly as my father's guests, always favoured by his liberality and kindness. We must now take our leave of this happy residence, where our children have enjoyed year after year the advantages of a spacious house, of the College garden, and of the Square garden; while I have had the opportunity of pursuing my literary labours and duties with facility and advantage. Eighteen years ago this house was my home, almost at the beginning of my Parliamentary life. Since that period I have occupied

it, with my wife and family, for many weeks in each year. In all this long course of annual visits I have enjoyed great literary opportunities. These advantages are now to cease. Let me not, however, remember them in order to awaken vain regrets and to create in myself an unsatisfied mind; but rather in order to awaken gratitude to Providence for so many past bounties, and to call forth my acknowledgments to Him, that these advantages have been continued to me so long.

May 10. House of Commons, on the Roman Catholic Bill, till half-past one. For third reading, 247; against it, 226.

11*th*. Dined, by invitation, at the Anniversary of the Literary Fund.

18*th*. Read Boaden's Life of Kemble, two volumes octavo; a very amusing and even interesting work. Kemble was born in 1757; educated as a Papist in the College of Douay; first performed in 1783, in the character of Hamlet; performed for the last time, in the character of Coriolanus, in 1817. He appears to have been of an excellent private character. The perusal of this book, by diverting and engaging my attention, has been of great use to me, in withdrawing me from that gloomy languor which has for some weeks hung over my spirits, from the want of some sufficient literary occupation.

31*st*. Four visits to London, in this month of May, to attend Parliamentary business.

Jnne 18. Syncellus to this time, with Scripture Chronology.

20*th*. Completed today a supplement to cap. 18 of the 'Fasti,' in eleven quarto pages.

July 23. Scheller's Latin Grammar, finished vol. ii.; began reading this work, horis subsecivis, May 30th.

August 6. By the blessing and favour of Providence I have been yet again permitted to receive my father and mother at Welwyn; and both of them in excellent health and spirits. During this visit, as well as in my visits to them in London in May and July, they have treated us and our children with unbounded kindness, affection, and tenderness.

16*th*. The grammars which I have in my hands to compare and select from, are these :—

Weller, with Fischer's notes.
Port Royal, by Nugent, 1803.
Matthiæ, by Blomfield, 1813.
Eton, 1811.
Westminster, 1821.
Charterhouse, 1823.
Theodore Gaza, 12mo, Basiliæ, 1583.
Huntingford's Intro. to Writing Greek, 1800.

I have preferred the Charterhouse as my model, because it is written in English, is concise, intelligi-

ble, and well arranged. Its principal defect is in the formation of the tenses of the verb: these I have taken from better guides. The syntax is well selected; but, from its brevity, omits some material points: these are to be supplied from more copious sources. The labour of selecting, arranging, and transcribing a grammatical compendium for my son's use, has occupied many of my leisure intervals since the beginning of March.

22*nd*. My collection of books has gradually augmented since October 18th, 1821, when my *classical* collection amounted to 750 volumes; they now amount to 880 volumes. The number of books in my book-room appears to be about 1011: of these, 25 are my manuscripts, and 106 are volumes belonging to modern literature; which leaves 880 for the classical department. I compute that, to complete a classical collection, 120 volumes more would embrace everything necessary; making a total of 1000 volumes. Some of the works which I wanted in 1821 I have since acquired, but others I am yet without. Among the most important works which I do not possess are the following:—

Agathias, Paris, fol., 1688.

Æliani Tactica, 4to, 1613, L. Bat., 1613.

Antiquæ Musicæ auctores vii, 4to, 1652.

Arnobius, 4to, L. Bat., 1651.

Augustini Opera.
Bacon's Works, 10 vols. 8vo, 1819.
Bayle, Dictionnaire, 4 vols., fol., Amst., 1740.
Curtius, 4to, L. Bat., 1724.
Fabricii Bibl. Græc. Harlesii, 4to, Hamb., 14 vols.
Eusebii Chronicon.
Facciolati Lexicon, 4 vols., fol.
Gataker, Opera Critica, etc., fol., Utrecht, 1668.
Hieronymi Opera.
Horatius Georgii Fabricii, fol., Basil. 1580.
Josephus, fol., 1726.
Murcti Variæ Lectiones, 8vo, Veronæ.
Procopius, fol., Paris, 1662.
Salmasius, 2 vols., fol., Paris, 1629.
Silius Italicus, Drakenborch, 4to, 1717.
Syncellus, fol., Paris.
Valerius Flaccus, 1724.

To these are to be added some of the new critical or philological publications, which have appeared, or are appearing, from time to time, by living critics: all this might be comprehended in about 120 additional volumes.

September 3. The additions in the Appendix to the 'Fasti' I have now completed as far as the end of cap. xix.; making the total additions to the first nineteen chapters about sixteen printed pages. There now remain the two last chapters to be revised and

augmented, and, if possible, two additional chapters, viz. "Sophocles," and "On the Population," etc.

October 6. Jam per dies 13, Reges Judææ, Ecclesiæ Chronologiam, B.C. 37–A.D. 313, diligenter persecutus sum atque ad finem perduxi, paginis fere 40.

8*th*. Last year I felt impatient to commence a new edition of the 'Fasti,' because I was anxious to anticipate others in the correction of errors in the book. I now rejoice that a new edition has not been precipitated with undue haste. The time which I have already had since the first edition was completed, has been little enough for the revision and improvement of the work. I daily find occasion for some new addition; and, if I have ten months more allowed me, shall find full employment for them in the preparation and completion of what yet remains to do.

24*th*. Inspicio librum cui titulus 'Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum.' Hunc librum edidit Augustus Bœckhius, folio. (Berolini, ex officinâ Academicâ, 1825.) Continet "titulos antiquissimâ scripturæ formâ insigniores. Inscriptionum Atticarum Classem I, Acta senatus et populi; Classem II, tabulas Magistratuum." A Chandlero aliisque collectæ sunt hæ inscriptiones. Reperio inter alias Inscriptionem Chandlerianam quam in Fast. cap. xix. inseruera m, de quâ mecum fere sentit Bœckhius.

November 14. Read Memnon apud Photium: ὅσα

περὶ τὴν Ποντικὴν Ἡράκλειαν συνηνέχθη. Photius only saw libb. ix.–xvi. of this history. His time is unknown. He reckons the following Tyrants:—

	Y.	B.C.
Clearchus [a disciple of Plato and Isocrates]	12	365
Satyrus *ὁ τοῦ Τυράννου Ἀδελφός* .	7	353
Timotheus, Clearchi filius . . .		346

Lib. xii. ended with the death of Lysimachus [B.C. 281]. At this period Heraclea had been eighty-four years subject to tyrants: which carries back the first year of Clearchus to B.C. 365. He then gives some account of Seleucus, and of the Kings of Bithynia; and arrives at the reign of Mithridates, B.C. 246–196, which introduces a digression into the previous history of the Romans, from their origin to that time. He returns to the transactions of Heraclea down to the war of Antiochus the Great with the Romans. He comes then to the reign of Mithridates Eupator, and describes the wars with the Romans to the victory of Lucullus over Tigranes, and pursues the affairs of Heraclea to the time of the Dictator Cæsar.

22*nd.* Since the 14th to this day, Photii Bibliothecam. Read the following pieces:—

Theopompus	pp. 4
Proclus	11
Memnon	55

Diodorus	51
Vita Pythagoræ	9
Agatharchidas	62
Phrynichus	4
Sopater	6
Helladius	19
Decem Oratores	40
	261.

December 1. Finished Plutarch *περὶ τοῦ Εἰ* with Wyttenbach.

Relegi hæc Plutarchi opera, cum annotationibus Wyttenb. :—

Πῶς ἄν τις διακρίνειε.
Περὶ τοῦ Ἀκούειν.
Πῶς ἄν τις αἴσθοιτο ἑαυτοῦ προκόπτ.
Πῶς ἄν τις ὑπ' Ἐχθρῶν.
Περὶ Πολυφιλίας.
Περὶ Τύχης.
Περὶ Δεισιδαιμονίας.
Περὶ Ἴσιδος καὶ Ὀσίριδος.
Περὶ τοῦ Εἰ ἐν Δελφοῖς.
Βίοι τῶν Δέκα Ῥητόρων.
Περὶ Μουσικῆς.

5*th*. Item hos Plutarchi libros :—

Εἰ Πρεσβυτέρῳ πολιτευτέον.
Πολιτικὰ Παραγγέλματα.

Ὅτι οὐδὲ ζῆν ἡδέως.

Πρὸς Κολώτην.

Item legi fragmenta Eratosthenica.

25*th*. Cudworth. Cudworth's 'Intellectual System,' 4 vols., 8vo. Cap. i. of the work: of the "Primitive Atomical Philosophy." Cap. ii.: of the "Adulterated Atomology." Cap. iii.: "Account and Refutation of the Hylozoic Atheism." Cap. iv.: "The Ideas concerning a God." It extends through the whole of vol. ii., and to page 208 of vol. iii.

28*th*. Finished Bœckh. 'Inscriptionum Græcarum' partem primam. Bœckhius mentions in this work the following publications, which perhaps have travelled over the same ground as I have done in some parts of the 'Fasti Hellenici,' but which I have never before heard of:—

Ideleri liber de Chronologiâ, de Cyclis Metoni, et Calippi.

Œconomia Civitatis Atheniensium. He quotes tom. ii. p. 198: so that there are two volumes at the least. He calls this "opus dudum editum."

Schömannus de Comitiis.

31*st*. Hoc anno hæc studia:—

NOVA STUDIA.

Nepos, cum notis Van Staveren.

Biagi de Decretis Athen. . . . pp. 436

Elmsleii annotatio ad Eur. Med. . pp. 600
——————— ad Eur. Heraclid. 175
Scheller's Latin Gram., 2 vols. 8vo.
Priscian, lib. xviii. 100
Casaubon de Satyr. Poe., lib. i.
Photii Bibliothecæ Cod. X 261
Stephani Byz. ad Υ. μεγίστη . . . 300
Wyttenb. annot. ad Plut. libellos ix.
Bœckh. Inscription. Græc.
Cudworth's 'Intellectual System.' ____
1872

RELEGI:

Plutarchi Vitas xi.
——— Moral. libellos xv.
Xenophontis Rep. Ath. Laced.
Diogenem Laertium.
Strabonis libros iv.–ix.

SCRIPSI:

Grammat. Græc.
Scripture and Ecclesiastical Chronology.
Additions to the 'Fasti.'

1826.

January 1. Primo quoque tempore legendi scriptores hi:—Steph. Byz. reliqua; Etymol. Magnum; Hermanni de Metricâ Doctrinâ: describenda capp. xx. xxi. xxii. Fast. Hellen.

31*st*. During this month, relegi Dionysii rhetoricos libellos hos: Epistolas ad Amm., ad Pomp.; librum de Vi Demosthenis; de Lysiâ, Isocrate, Isæo, Dinarcho; Demosthenem in Callippum.

February 11. On the 31st of January I inquired of Professor Gaisford what number of copies of the 'Fasti' remained in the warehouse. His reply (received today) was this:—"The impression is exhausted, or nearly so. If you are inclined to go again to press, I may safely say that your proposal would be accepted. At the same time, let me ask, whether you wish for any compensation. I do not mean, any such as would indemnify you for your labour and time,—such would be altogether out of the question; but what may be better called an *honorarium*, or little acknowledgment, on the part of the Press to you. As we gave nothing of the kind for the first edition, we resolved that the public should benefit by your book as much as possible in a pecuniary way, and therefore fixed a price barely sufficient to indemnify us for the cost. I think we might raise the price in a trifling degree, and also throw off a greater number of copies, by which means we could afford to do what I have hinted above, without detriment to our funds."

My answer was this:—"With respect to the new edition, I give you full powers to treat for me with your colleagues. In my half-hour's conversation with

you in Payne's shop last May twelvemonth, it was, I think, understood between us that my surrender of the right of copy in the first edition did not preclude me from making a new agreement in the event of a new edition; and it was also admitted to be reasonable that an author should derive some advantage from his work. You have drawn a very just distinction between such a compensation as would be proportionate to the time or labour, and that minor sort of recompense in point of pecuniary value, which you designate as an *honorarium*. The former is out of the question; the latter is all that I can reasonably expect. The amount of that recompense I leave to the candour of the Board, and to your friendly offices, to determine. I shall be quite satisfied with whatever you and your colleagues agree to name.

"The quantity of matter which the additions will make should now be explained to you. I have formed a calculation upon a comparison of the lines of my writing with the lines of the printed copy, and I find that these additions will amount to about sixty-four printed pages, or eight sheets in quarto: that is to say, in the Introduction about ten pages, principally notes; in the Tables, twenty; and about thirty-four pages, chiefly notes, in the twenty-one chapters of the Appendix.

"You suggested that a better Index to the work was

desirable. This I propose to add, in the form of a general index of the names, facts, and authors. I cannot of course now calculate the quantity of pages which such an index will occupy. If it should appear expedient to subjoin a new chapter or two to the Appendix, these two chapters will form an addition exclusive of the sixty-four pages above mentioned."

March 6. Carissimi filii dies natalis. Jam vero, O Deus, qui nobis hunc puerum vitæ meæ maximum solamen benignissimè largitus es, quum ad id ætatis perventum sit, ubi mores fingendi, ubi undique pericula circumsistunt, non nisi in Te, Tuoque Spiritu Sancto ob Christi merita permisso, salutis spes ponitur. Da, Pater æterne, huic fidem erga Te incorruptam! Fac ut ad provectam ætatem sanctissimè vivat; ut ingenio sit bonarum artium ac literarum amante; ne pravorum sociorum mores pravi animum illum purum et innocentem corrumpant!

8*th*. In London. Dined with my brother Charles at the Bishop of Exeter's (Dr. Carey); met Dr. Phillpotts (the present Bishop of Exeter), etc.: a pleasant evening.

9*th*. Returned with my brother Charles to Welwyn.

14*th*. Per hos dies nulla fere studia: igitur vacans animus in se resilit tristissimisque cogitationibus vexatur.

16*th*. Sent the copy of the 'Fasti,' with the addi-

tions, to the Clarendon Press; having received from Gaisford, on the 2nd of March, the following letter: —"Since I received your letter we have had no meeting of the Press; but I have communicated your letter to one or two of the members of the Board, and anticipate no objection to the plan you propose. As you state that you shall be ready with your copy by the middle of the month, I think you had better then send as much of it as you please to Mr. Collingwood, in order that no time may be lost in getting it completed before the end of the summer."

In consequence of this letter, I have sent to Oxford this day the whole volume, containing all the additions and corrections, down to the last leaf. With God's blessing and favour granting me health, leisure, and opportunity, with facilities for the task which I have to perform, I hope to complete a great part of this enlarged edition before I am called away from Welwyn.

21*st*. My friend Gaisford writes thus to me, March 18:—"At our meeting yesterday holden, I communicated your correspondence with me to the Board. There was but one feeling expressed, viz. that our means were inadequate to make that kind of remuneration which your labours richly deserve. The following minute was entered on our register:—'Mr. Fynes Clinton having proposed to print a new edition

of his 'Fasti Hellenici' with considerable additions,—Agreed, that the Board gladly assent to his proposal, and request Mr. F. C. to accept . . . . as an honorarium for a work which has reflected so much credit upon the University Press,—it being understood that the copyright will still remain with Mr. F. C.' By this arrangement, you will receive somewhat more than half the profit which we may expect to realize by the sale of a new edition; and when this impression, the number of which will be a thousand copies, shall be sold off, you will be at liberty to make such further arrangement with the Delegates as you may think expedient.

"I hope most sincerely that you are proceeding with the other portions of your work. They will not be so interesting on many accounts as that which we have before us; but to the reader of history they will be hardly less desirable."

This most gratifying estimation in which my literary labours are held has been brought to pass by God's signal blessing and favour, infinitely beyond my merits. Sixteen years ago I was carried back by His disposition of events to these studies, as my consolation and refuge, and profitable school of discipline. They constituted my solace and security in the Isle of Wight, in Dean's Yard, at Bangor during many years and many successive visits, and in our

own habitation at Welwyn. If I have now been enabled to make them publicly useful, and to promote the cause of learning and of truth, let me not fail to acknowledge by whose aid and favour I have been enabled to do this, and to give Him the praise, without whom we are not able to do one good thing.

22*nd*. Corrected the first sheet of the new impression of the 'Fasti.'

31*st*. During these days, employed on "The Population of Greece."

April 21. Received the following letter relative to my work from my friend Gaisford:—"I have just seen the Leipsic Fair catalogue for Michaelmas last; and among works mentioned to be published in due time, I see a Latin translation of your 'Fasti' announced. Whether any additions are to be expected from the editor, I cannot say; but I thought I might apprise you of a fact that cannot be uninteresting to you."

June 2. By the dissolution of Parliament this day my Parliamentary life has ceased.* I have sat in Parliament almost twenty years. Called to a seat in the House of Commons in my twenty-sixth year, without solicitation, without preparation for it, I am

* He was succeeded in his seat in Parliament for Aldborough, Yorkshire, by his next brother, Clinton James Fynes Clinton, Barrister-at-Law.—*Editor*.

now thrown back into my original position without a profession, without occupation, except such as I can create for myself; and at a period of life when it is too late to engage in a profession. I have felt, and always acknowledged, that my faculties are not adapted for public speaking. But, besides this, my Parliamentary life has been marked by many untoward circumstances. At my first setting out I had no political instructor or guide to direct and encourage my first efforts. Among public men, Mr. Percival was the only individual of whom I had any intimate personal knowledge, and from whom I might have derived countenance or encouragement: and he was snatched away. My domestic calamity in 1810 tended still more to withdraw me from the world, and to throw me back upon solitary study and meditation, as my only resource and refuge. For the first three years I might have been capable of public business, with a very little encouragement and with a moderate share of opportunities. But from the period of that event in 1810, and my long illness in Dean's Yard that year, my mind had assumed a tone and habit which was irreconcilable with public business. All these causes concurring have contributed to render me, as far as public speaking is concerned, an inefficient Member of Parliament.

July 4. Finished reading over Xenoph. Memora-

bilia, Œconom., Conviv., Hieron., with a view to the Chapter on Population.

31*st*. His diebus Geog. Gr. and Thucyd. Bekk., for the Chapter on Population.

August 3. Began to transcribe the chapter on the Population of Greece: Deo me meumque laborem commendans. Since March 22 my own studies have been these:—

Studies on the map of Greece, for the chapter on Population.
Perlegi Isocratis Panegyricum.
Xenophontis Hellenica.
———— Memorabilia.
———— Œcon., Conv., Hier.
Read part of Theodoret περὶ Προνοίας.

My pursuit of any plan of study has been impeded by the uncertainty of our movements.

September 7. My father and mother and sister left us for Cromwell, having been with us since August 31. During this visit, and during our visits to Dean's Yard this year, I have received new and repeated marks of my father's liberality and kindness, and of the attention and affection of my mother and sisters to us and to our children. Would to God that our intercourse with my father and mother may be yet again renewed in another year! Since the begin-

ning of April we have visited them in Dean's Yard in May and August. I went alone to Dean's Yard June 8, and again July 10. The kind welcome which I have always received from all, makes the impression of these visits pleasing to me.

12*th.* Per hæc omnia tempora geographiam, populos, etc., diligenter.

October 19. Corrected the last sheet of my Appendix, and the first, containing the Preface. These two complete fifty-six sheets of the new edition.

	1st Edition.	2d Edition.
Introduction . . .	pp. 45	pp. 60
Tables	165	187
Index	4	5
Appendix	157	186
	371	438

By God's favour and blessing I have been permitted this opportunity of accomplishing this labour, during seven months of leisure and tranquillity. There yet remain the additional chapters, which by the same favour of Providence I may yet accomplish. O God, who calledst me to this course of literary labour and discipline, fifteen years ago, and gavest me to find in these studies solace and peace in the midst of trouble, and who hast enabled me, by Thy favour and Thy disposition of events for me,

to vindicate useful learning and truth, continue Thy blessing upon my daily thoughts and occupations, that every work begun, continued, and ended in Thee, may prosper through Thy favour. Grant, O Lord, these and all other lawful petitions, through Jesus Christ, thy Son!

31*st*. I set out, with my son and sister Anna Maria, for Cromwell.

November 4. Went with my father to call at Clumber. I saw the Duke for nearly three hours. Much literary talk.

17*th*. Returned to Welwyn. I bless God for this opportunity of visiting again scenes which are so much endeared to me by early recollections. I have again been an inmate of my father's roof, in my native county; and have been permitted, by God's providence, to see my father in health in his own house at Cromwell.

I have pursued at intervals, while at Cromwell, the transcription of my twenty-second chapter, and have finished in the whole about seventeen pages for the printer.

Upon the whole, these seventeen days passed in Nottinghamshire have been among the most delightful of my life now for many years.

December 2. Completed today the copy of the twenty-second chapter, in sixty-five pages of my

manuscript writing. This chapter, on the "Population of Ancient Greece" has been the chief object of attention from June 14.

17*th*. Corrected today the last sheet of the twenty-second chapter. The new edition contains, in the Appendix:—

Original Appendix	pp. 157
Additions in the first twenty-one chapters	29
Additional chapter on the Population of Ancient Greece .	53
	239

I take leave of this employment with regret. It has been my amusement, and the occupation of my leisure hours, for many months, to collect the materials, and to transcribe this chapter. Much of this work is associated with the recollection of Cromwell, and of my most interesting and happy visit there a month ago.

31*st*. Hoc anno hæc studia:—

(Jan. 10) Stephani Byzantini reliqua, = pp. 200.

(June, July) Theodoreti περὶ Προνοίας primas orationes ix, = pp. 166.

Relegi:—

Dionysii Rhetorica quædam (Jan.).

Demosthenis Orationes quasdam Privatas (Jan.).

Xenophontis opuscula (July 4).

Thucydidem, ed. Bekker (July 16–Sept. 9).

Isocratis Panegyricam (March 28).

——— Panathenaicam (Sept. 18).

Scripsi :—

Additions to Appendix, c. 20 (Feb. 5).

——————————— c. 21 (Feb. 25).

The chapter on the Population (March 20–31, June 14, Aug. 4, Dec. 2).

Corrected the sheets of the new edition, March 22 to Dec. 17.

1827.

January 30. Completed the last correction of the second edition of the 'Fasti' today,—a work which has afforded me much amusement, and much pleasing and peaceful occupation. The differences between the first and second editions are as follows :—

	1st Edition.	2d Edition.
Introduction . . .	pp. 45	pp. 60
Tables	164	186
Appendix	157	239
Index	4	32
	370	517

February 5. Professor Gaisford informs me that the Board fixed the price of my book, at a meeting

on February 2, at £1. 8*s*. 6*d*. each copy,—a very low price, and which no bookseller could have afforded to take. The Press therefore has dealt very liberally with me, and with the public, who are to be the purchasers.

7th. I inquired of my friend whether he advised me to proceed to the preparation of the first portion —the times before Pisistratus; or of the third—the times from Philadelphus to the Christian era. He answers me thus:—

"I shall rejoice to see either of the other portions of your work in print. I can hardly say which I should prefer. The earliest would be the most difficult to execute well, and would require the greatest share of sober judgment. The later period would be probably the most attractive, from the greater interest felt in the transactions, civil and military and literary, of that refined age. But, take which you will, I doubt not your work will be eminently useful, and give general satisfaction."

One of these subjects must be proceeded with, that I may have a definite object of study, and escape the danger and horror of want of occupation. I think my friend points to the latter period, as in his opinion the most eligible. This period, B.C. 280 to the Christian era, may be arranged in this manner:—

TABLES, *in four columns.*

1. Roman Consuls.
2. Civil and Military Affairs.
3. Greek Authors.
4. Roman Authors.

APPENDIX, *containing, in several chapters:—*

1. Kings of Egypt.
2. ——— Pergamus.
3. ——— Bithynia.
4. ——— Pontus.
5. ——— Cappadocia.
6. ——— Syria.

7. The sequel to the chapter on the Population of Ancient Greece; containing Phocis, Locris, Doris, Ætolia, Acarnania, Eubœa; perhaps the islands of the Ægean, and Ionia, Æolis, and Asia Minor.

8. A sketch of Scripture Chronology, from B.C. 37 to A.D. 70.

For this purpose I must read again Polybius, Livy, Appian, Cicero, Plutarch's Lives, Athenæus, parts of Strabo. These must be well looked over, and the extracts formerly made from them must be transcribed at large.

Perhaps a chapter may be introduced on the poets of uncertain age and character.

Sextus Empiricus must be read; also Clemens

Alexandrinus and Gellius; and Schol. Villoison ad Iliadem, Buttmann ad Odysseam.

[It should here be noticed, how earnestly, immediately after the publication of the second edition of his first work, my brother sought for another definite object of literary labour; and, having decided on his subject, how promptly he at once traces out the course of study which he considered to be necessary for the satisfactory completion of the undertaking. He allowed himself no interval of literary repose, for he had a just appreciation, according to his own expression, of "the danger and horror of want of occupation."]

Besides this, I have another literary object in the Greek Grammars of Matthiæ and Fischer. To illustrate these, I have in my hands many materials.

May 28. Called, with my father, at Lambeth. The Archbishop said, in reference to the appointment at the Museum, "If I am alive when the vacancy occurs, I will propose Mr. Clinton to the King. There is that about him which would make his nomination to it acceptable to the public. I could wish he might add the faculty of conversing in French with foreigners who resort thither;* I should be glad to be able to say, when I mentioned Mr. Clinton to the King for the office, that he possessed the French

* My brother was an excellent French scholar, and spoke the language correctly and fluently. See Jour. Dec. 5-20, 1827.—*Editor.*

language." He added, that Mr. Planta's salary was £500 or £600 per annum, with a convenient house.

30*th*. Returned to Welwyn from London.

31*st*. Began to transcribe Scriptores Ptolem. Æqual. for the third period. Today I have at length taken this work in hand, commending my labours to God. On January 30th, the work of improving and printing the second edition of my 'Fasti' (Second Part) was finished. Three months' more (February 1–May 5) were consumed in Greek Grammar; in which space of time, Matthiæ, Schäfer, Dawes, Porson, Hermann, Heindorf, have occupied me. Since that time I have spent twenty-three days in London, not without advantage. As yet however I have not had such helps by me as to enable me to undertake this work. Therefore, being now about to return to these studies of former years, *Deum oro ut mihi faveat*.

July 1.

[Having decided upon removing to London for some years, the following observations upon that decision are recorded under this date.]

Four or five years ago I could have quitted Welwyn with but little regret; now this place is associated with many endearing recollections. I shall take leave with unwillingness of the apartment in which I have passed so many interesting hours, partly in my

literary pursuits and labours, and partly in the education of my son. Our garden has been the happy resort of our children, who have found in it health, amusement, and exercise. Our first object, after quitting this place, is a winter at Bangor. I hope, with God's blessing, to find the climate of Bangor in November a means of health to the children.

8th. Many hours with Cudworth's 'Intellectual System.'

28th. During these past days, Grecian Chronology, summo studio.

August 2. Finished the column of Events as far as B.C. 165. In these days I have diligently laboured at this work: annosque circiter 115, B.C. 280–165, perfeci. Livii Epitomas librorum xi.–xx. legi; libros xxi.–xlv. raptim percurrens, Polybio adhibito. Olim Polybii reliquiæ diligentius legendæ sunt, item Zonaræ quæ ad annorum 272–242 historiam pertinent, et Orosius consulendus. Item consulendi, ad res Romanas in Col. 2, hi libri:—

Pighii Annales, seu Fasti Romanorum magistratuum et provinciarum; three volumes, folio, 1615. (Pighius ipse natus A.D. 1520, obiit 1604.)

Fasti Capitolini; de quibus, see Ernesti. "Reliquiæ tabularum marmorearum Romæ A.D. 1547 effossæ, in ordinem redactæ et in Pallatio Capitolino repositæ; quibus magistratuum, bellorum, triumpho-

rum, aliarumqûe rerum memorabilium tempora, ab anno U.C. 120 ad annum 765, indicantur."

6*th*. My father and mother arrived to dinner from Dean's Yard.

[This visit is here recorded, because it was the last of his father's visits. He was not permitted again to see his father alive.]

9*th*. My father and mother set out for Cromwell at eight o'clock.

18*th*. Began the column of Events at B.C. 280, on Thursday evening, July 26th; finished the 280 years on Saturday evening, August 18th,—in twenty-four days. The chief authors are Livy, Polybius, Appian, Dion Cassius, Plutarch, Livianæ Epitomæ, Freinshemii Supplementa to the end of the Acts of Lucullus, Velleius Paterculus, Eutropius, Cicero, Cæsar, Valerius Maximus, Suetonius.

I bless Thee, O God, for the health, leisure, and tranquillity which I have abundantly enjoyed in these twenty-four days, and by which Thou hast enabled me to perform this service. To Thee I consecrate this and every other labour of my mind. Grant, O Lord, that Thy favour may be with me in the time to come, as in time past;—as in the Isle of Wight, where Thou calledst me to this course of literary labour and discipline. Grant that I may be enabled, through Thee, effectually to vindicate useful learning

and truth, and therein Thy honour! Grant that, through Thy grace and favour (by which alone I am enabled to do any good thing), I may be able to find in these studies and duties useful discipline for myself! Let Thy blessing, which has been with my past labours beyond all that I could presume to ask, continue with me in those that yet remain, through Jesus Christ, our Lord!

September 17. Finished today Eratosthenes. Began this subject May 31st, continued it to July 7th, resumed it July 19th, laid it aside July 25th. From the 26th of July to the 29th of August I was employed in the civil and military affairs for the two first columns of Part III. September 1st, returned to the former subject, and pursued it at short intervals in the midst of our preparation for departure, till this day.

Eratosthenes completes about half of the work of Scriptores Ptol. Æqual., which I have accomplished in sixty-two days (including Sundays, and allowing for other occupations and many interruptions during the last seventeen days of the time). Sixty days more, therefore, when I shall again have access to my books, will enable me to complete this division of my subject. I trust, with God's blessing and favour, to find health, leisure, and opportunity for accomplishing this next spring in London, after our

return from Bangor. Till then this inquiry must be laid aside.

20*th.* Sent my books to London.

October 2. My wife and children left Welwyn for London at twelve. I remained till four. After they were gone, I passed an hour in the walk in the field, occupied with many sorrowful thoughts at the remembrance of the many satisfactions which God had granted me in that place, in past years. I offered up a separate prayer for each of the children. I returned to my own room, the scene of my literary labours; I there again prayed earnestly for my dear son, whose instruction had now for four years and a half formed a part of my daily occupation in that apartment. When I seated myself for the last time in my own chair, in the place which I had been used to occupy every day at eleven o'clock, I was for a little space completely overcome. Fourteen years and a half of our lives had passed since we first settled at Welwyn. If God spares us and our children another fourteen years and a half, what will be our condition at the end of that space? Our children now go forth in the happy innocency of childhood. The cares and passions and moral dangers of mature life will then beset them.

8*th.* All these days, nullæ literæ, nulla studia.

9*th.* Still perplexed with difficulties and arrange-

ments incident upon our removal, which leave no leisure for study.

10*th.* Buttmann's Greek Grammar inspexi several days.

16*th.* Entered upon Mr. Bentinck's* house, in Little Dean's Yard.

20*th.* These four days, removing books, etc., to our new residence.

25*th.* Left Dean's Yard at five o'clock; reached Coventry, ninety-four miles.

27*th.* Arrived at Bangor from Oswestry, which we reached on the 26th.

30*th.* Began Scholia in Homeri Iliadem, ex recensione Immanuelis Bekker, e tribus potissimùm codicibus, Veneto (A), Victoriano (V), Lcipsiensi (L); addidit Venetum alterum (B), et Scholia minora (D) :— pp. 4to, 650, of double columns, = pp. justis 2234.

31*st.* In the alcove at Bangor. O Almighty God, vouchsafe, I beseech Thee, to sanctify for my use the remembrance of the past! Grant that the remembrance of past instructions, past studies, of Thy past mercies, of past scenes, in which I have communed with my own thoughts and with Thee, may dwell in my mind for my profit in the time to come;—not to awaken in me vain regrets and an unsatisfied mind, but alacrity, diligence, faith, and zeal! Grant, O

* Now the senior Canon of Westminster.—*Editor.*

merciful Lord, that I may not faint in the course which is before me, that I may be able effectually to employ the time which Thou shalt give me in the vindication of useful learning and of truth, and therein of Thy honour, through Jesus Christ, our Lord!

November 15. In the alcove at Bangor, offered up a prayer for my dear daughter, on this her birthday; humbly beseeching Almighty God that He would preserve her in sanctity, in purity, in innocence of life and conversation; that He would so order events for her, that evil conversation and evil habits may not corrupt the simplicity of her mind; that the vanities of the world may not beset her path.

16*th*. Received a note from my sister Emma, written November 12th, from Cromwell, in which she says, "We all think my father in a precarious state, and wish you would come to us; the sooner the better." I set out from Bangor at half-past eight in the evening, and proceeded by the mail to Manchester; thence, without delay, through Derbyshire to Cromwell, by the nearest road. I reached Cromwell, a hundred and seventy-nine miles, on Saturday night, November 17th. Alas! I arrived too late to see my dear father again in this world. Clinton and Charles met me at the door, and told me, in a low voice, that he was dead.

[The 'Gentleman's Magazine,' for Dec. 1827, gives the following account of Dr. Fynes Clinton:—

"At Cromwell Rectory, Notts, the Rev. Charles Fynes Clinton, LL.D., senior Prebendary of Westminster and Subdean, Minister of St. Margaret's in that city, and Rector of Cromwell.

"He was descended in a direct line from a younger son of Henry, second Earl of Lincoln (who died in 1616), viz. Sir Henry Clinton, who was generally known by the name of Fynes. The same was the paternal name of the deceased dignitary. He was of Oriel College, Oxford; was elected a Prebendary of Westminster in 1788, and was presented to the living of Cromwell in 1789 by his kinsman, the Duke of Newcastle, the chief of the Clintons.

"This venerable person has carried with him to the grave the sincere regret of his parishioners. . . . The continued and gentle operation of a well-spent life is unobserved and unostentatious. Such was the tenour of the life of the departed. In it, however, the charity and goodwill of that religion, of which he was a minister, were not to be mistaken.

"The poor of Westminster will remember the hand that ministered to their wants; and the love of peace and harmony, which guided his actions, and threw their grace upon his demeanour, will not soon be forgotten."]

On Tuesday, November 20th, my poor father was buried, in the chancel of his own parish church.

I remained at Cromwell, with my mother and sisters, fifteen entire days. On December 2 I took my leave of Cromwell and its inhabitants, and set out upon my return to Bangor, which I reached at five o'clock on Wednesday morning, December 5.

December 5. I had scarcely arrived at Bangor, when I was saluted with the intelligence that Mr. Planta, principal librarian of the British Museum, had died December 3, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. I wrote by this post the following letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury:—

"My Lord, "*Palace, Bangor, December* 5, 1827.

"Upon my return to Bangor today from Nottinghamshire (whither I had been called by the painful duty of performing the last offices to my dear father), I received intelligence of the death of Mr. Planta of the British Museum.

"The conversation which your Grace so kindly held with me in May last, induces me to presume to address you upon this subject. May I venture to assure your Grace that, if your kindness places me in the situation as Mr. Planta's successor, no efforts of mine shall be wanting to justify your choice, and to fulfil the duties assigned to me with attention and diligence?

"I propose being in London in a few days, for the purpose of personally paying my respects to your Grace at Lambeth.

"I have the honour to be, etc."

I passed only two days at Bangor, with my dear wife and children and with the Bishop's family; and on the night of Thursday the 6th (or rather on Friday morning at three o'clock) set out by the Holyhead mail for London. In proceeding out of Birmingham, the coach was overturned, by the horses being unruly and running to the side of the road: fortunately no one was hurt in the least. We reached London at seven on Saturday morning.

After my letter had reached the Archbishop, his Grace, with the utmost kindness and condescension, had already taken all the necessary steps for securing me the appointment. The Archbishop, the Speaker, and the Lord Chancellor *present*, according to custom, *two names* to the King, who is bound by custom to select one of the two; and the practice is, that his Majesty should select that name which is recommended by two of the three. The Archbishop and the Speaker, immediately upon Mr. Planta's death, had applied to the Lord Chancellor, to secure him also in my favour; so that my name was to be recommended to the King by all the three. The other candidate was Mr. Henry Ellis, who had for many years filled a subordinate situation at the Museum. I presented myself to the Archbishop at Lambeth soon after my arrival. Nothing could be more kind and gracious than his deportment to me. He told me that, from

the time of our conversation in May last, he had always had me in his mind for this appointment: that all the papers were prepared, and ready to be laid before the King: that he had made the representation as strong in my favour as possible. He read me the Chancellor's letter, in which it was expressed that the Chancellor gave his hearty concurrence in the name which the Archbishop thought fit to recommend. I then called upon the Speaker, to express my thanks to *him*. He met me very cordially, and said, "My father is extremely anxious for your success, and I hope that you will give me credit for having the same feelings." Here therefore the matter rests, till the King's decision is declared.

20*th*. I receive the following letter from Lambeth:—

"*Lambeth Palace, December* 20, 1827.

"Dear Sir,

"Last night I received information from Lord Lansdowne, that his Majesty, in consequence of the long services in the Museum of Mr. Ellis, has been pleased to appoint him successor to Mr. Planta.

"I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

"Your faithful friend and servant,

"(Signed) C. CANTUAR."

[This was perhaps the greatest disappointment which my brother ever experienced. Other offices, which he

failed in obtaining during his Parliamentary life, would not have strictly harmonized with his literary pursuits, or have aided him in the prosecution of them. This office would have been in accordance with all his tastes and objects, and would have afforded him easy access to any materials he might have needed for the completion of his labours: and, humble-minded as he was, he must have felt himself well qualified for the discharge of its duties. Nor is it too much to assert that, valued as his works already were on the Continent, the learned foreigners who resorted to the Library of the British Museum would have been pleased to have had the opportunity of there forming acquaintance with an author whose literary labours they so highly appreciated. But, whatever he might have felt, no expressions of disappointment escaped his lips, or are to be found in the pages of his Journal. In harmony with the language of his prayer (October 31), he strove successfully against "the indulgence of vain regrets and an unsatisfied mind." He returned to his wonted studies with his usual serenity of mind. I can testify, from personal intercourse with him at the time, to the composure with which he met this disappointment. As noted in his Journal, I dined with him a few days after the King's decision was announced. He received me with his usual cheerfulness, and it could not have been perceived from his conversation that any untoward event had happened. He had learnt philosophy in the best school.]

27*th*. Charles came from Cromwell, and dined with me.

28*th*. All these days, till today, removing furniture to my house in Little Dean's Yard. Dined with Charles at Holmes's Hotel: set out by the Shrewsbury mail at eight, arrived at Bangor on Saturday morning at half-past ten.

31*st*. Studies of the past year:—The first month was occupied in completing the second edition of the 'Fasti.' *February, March,* and *April* were employed in Greek Grammar, Philology, and Criticism, contained in the following works:—

Matthiæ's Greek Grammar.
Fischer ad Wellerum.
Heindorf ad Platonis Phædonem.
Dawes, Misc. Crit.
Hermanni annotationes in Vigerum.
Porsoni annotationes in Euripidem.
Rost's Greek Grammar.
Euripidis Hecubam.
——— Helenam.
——— Hippolytum.
——— Alcestidem.
Sophoclis (in ed. Oxon.) Œd. Colon.
——— Œdipus Tyrannus.
Theodoret, Ecclesiastical History, to the end of lib. v. cap. 2.

After our return to Welwyn, May 30, began, *May* 31, to transcribe and complete Scriptores Ptolemæis Æquales, for the literary history of Part III. of the 'Fasti.' Finished Eratosthenes September 17,—half the work in sixty-three days.

July 26. Began the Consuls and column of Events for the Tables: finished B.C. 280 to A.D., on the 18th of August.

In London, in *October*, Buttmann's Greek Grammar.

After we arrived at Bangor, began Schol. Homer. ed. Bekker; finished libb. i. ii. before November 16, = pp. Bekkeri 94.

Relegi, ad Chron. Partem tertiam:—Plutarchi Romulum; Numam; Poplicolam; Catonem Minorem; Gracchos; Antonium; Brutum; Ciceronem.

1828.

January 12. In the alcove at Bangor, *προσευχαὶ καὶ λιτανεῖαι· τῷ Θεῷ εὐχαριστῶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ παρελθόντος χρόνου, καὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἑπτὰ καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ἐτῶν ὧν βεβίωκα, τὴν θείαν πρόνοιάν τε καὶ χάριν καὶ τὸν μετὰ συγγνώμης ἔλεον ἐς τὸ λοιπὸν αἰτῶ· ἐμαυτόν τε καὶ τὴν γυναῖκα καὶ τοὺς παῖδας τῷ Θεῷ ἐπιτρέπων.*

14*th*. Dies natalis: forty-seven years. In the alcove, *προσευχαὶ καὶ εὐχαριστίαι.*

February 13. Relegi Plutarchi Camillum, Fabricium,

Maximum, Coriolanum: has vitas adde iis de quibus p. 270. Restant igitur vitæ Romanæ fere xii legendæ, ad Chron. Græc. partem tertiam illustrandam.

23*rd.* Bishop Mant came to the Palace.

March 19. Finished Scholia Iliad. lib. x., which completes pp. 300 of Bekker. A Jan. 12, ubi ad hæc studia reversus sum, lectæ sunt paginæ ed. Bekk. Schol. in Iliadem 206, scilicet p. 95–300 ad Iliad. lib. iii.–x., pp. justis 700. Item Sophoclis (in ed. Oxon.) relegi

Electram cum Scholiaste . . . = pp. 45
Philoctetem 35
Euripidis (cum annotationibus Matthiæ) Andromachen; Iph. Aulid.; Iph. Taur.; Ionem; Herc. Fur.; Electram.

(Legenda sunt primo quoque tempore Etymol. Mag. Schol. Iliad. reliqua.)

Each play, with the annotations and examples of usage transcribed into my grammatical collections, occupied five days. The pages of Bekker were about 178, in twenty-one days; or eight or nine pages in each day.

Besides Schol. Iliad. and the eight plays;—the three Lives by Plutarch; and Middleton on the Greek Article, 8vo, pp. 152, a profound and valuable treatise; and the first five volumes of Scott's Napoleon. These also between January 1 and March 19.

24*th*. Occupied in preparing for our departure from Bangor. Our five months' visit to Bangor is now concluded; and let me not fail to acknowledge the advantages of this residence. Our five younger children have received great benefits from the air and scenery, and the hospitable kindness of their affectionate grandmother. My son's health and ideas have been improved by this residence among the mountains of Caernarvonshire.

25*th*. We left Bangor, with our eight children, and reached Shrewsbury at seven in the evening.

26*th*. Left Shrewsbury, and reached Daventry at six.

27*th*. Reached Dean's Yard at six in the evening, and settled ourselves in Mr. Bentinck's house.

April 14. Read Zonaras for Græc. Chron. ad annos 272–241. Zonaras, 2 vols. folio; Paris, 1686. Lib. vi. fin. p. 312 D, he makes a transition to Roman affairs; lib. vii. p. 313 A, begins with Æneas in Italy. He arrives at the first Consuls, p. 383, c. 12; at the Decemvirs, p. 346. In the remainder of this book, he describes the siege of the Capitol by the Gauls; the landing of Pyrrhus in Italy, his final departure; the first and second Punic war.

June 21. Attended a meeting for the establishment of a "King's College, London."

August 24. Finished 'Extracts from St. Chryso-

stom, 8vo, L. B., 1827;' a very ill-edited book, but containing, in a convenient size, 224 pages of the author.

September 4. Finished Orosii lib. vii. c. 3; collatis 'Fastis' meis, usque ad finem Augusti: per hoc quatriduum diligenter operi incumbens.

December 31. Studies of this year to March 19, see Journal under that date: discontinued till April 10. From April 10 to December 31, = 275 days; deduct 35 in May and June, and 12 in September, in which days I was absent from my books; leaving 228 days since April 10: quo spatio hæc studia:—

For Chron. Græc. Part III., legi—

(April) Zonaræ quædam.

(Finished Aug. 9) Gellius, = pp. 750.

(Aug. 11–21) Cic. Epistolas, annorum 55, 54, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43.

(Aug. 22–30) Plutarchi Vitas xii.

(Sept. 4) Orosii pp. 220. Diodori et Polybii fragmenta.

(Oct. 8) Eusebii Chron. ex Armen. vers.

(Nov. 29–Dec. 27) Norisii Dissertationes, 4to, ad p. 417.

(Dec. 22–31) Valerii Max. libros octo priores = pp. 450.

(Oct. 8–Dec. 12) Appendix (Part III.), pp. 77:—

Kings of Macedon	pp. 7	77
Kings of Syria	36	
Kings of Egypt	24	
Tables of years	10	

Scriptores Ecclesiasticos legi—

(Nov. 9) Tatianum	pp. 33	
„ Hermiam	9	
(July 6–Aug. 24) Chrysostomi . .	224	829
(Nov. 13–Dec. 28) Chrysostomi orationes 31	605	
		871

Igitur hoc anno, 1828, nova studia sunt:—

GRÆCA.

Schol. Bekk. in Iliadem .	pp. 700
„ Sophoclem . .	70
Script. Ecclesiastici	871
	1641

LATINA.

Orosii	pp. 220
Gellius	750
Val. Maximi	450
	1420
	3061

Middleton on the Greek Article (see p. 16).
Norisii Dissertationes.

Legendi Dial. de Oratoribus, Sextus Empiricus, Clemens Alexandrinus, pp. circiter 2400. These, *σὺν Θεῷ*, in forty days.

In 1826, the Chapter on Population; pp. of my writing 88, occupied in the printed copy 54. The Appendix for the Third Part is as far as 95 + 26 = 121 printed pages; may be estimated to contain as follows:—

Cap. 1. Supplement to Part II.
2. Kings of Macedon.
3. Macedonian months, and era of the Seleucidæ.
4. Kings of Syria.
5. Kings of Egypt.
6. Kings of Pergamus.
7. Kings of Bithynia.
8. Kings of Pontus.
9. Kings of Cappadocia.
10. Table of co-numerary years.
11. Scriptores Græci Ptolemæis Æquales.
12. Roman Lustra.

Introduction, say 20 pages, making the volume, exclusive of Index, etc., 341 pages. *Καὶ ταῦτα, ἐὰν Θεὸς θέλῃ.*

There are three great objects in education:—First, the *moral effect;* secondly, the *intellectual power;*

thirdly, the *value of the particular knowledge acquired.* Of these three, the two first are infinitely the most important. The moral effects of a classical education operate in many ways. The active principle within is receiving a safe direction. An interest is excited in pursuits in which the passions have no share. He who can find amusement in sublime poetry, in eloquence, in historical researches, in scientific pursuits, will not so easily fall into sensuality. His mind is filled with loftier ideas, and better habits of thinking and of occupation are gradually formed. See the just observations of Cicero on this subject, pro M. Cælio, c. 19.

The next object in importance is the *intellectual power.* We seek for something that shall prove a γυμνάσιον τῆς ψυχῆς, which shall call into exercise the dormant faculties of children; and for this purpose, nothing comparable to the discipline of a classical school has ever been yet discovered or proposed. Suppose a boy, at the age of eighteen, to be capable of reading and understanding, in the original, Sophocles and Demosthenes, the efforts his mind must have made, in order to have attained so difficult a knowledge, must have called into exertion all his powers. His memory will have been tasked to the utmost; his logical powers will have been exercised in combining, arranging, and discriminating; his taste will

have been formed. Compare his powers with those of a youth, who, after the first rudiments of reading and arithmetic, had been kept to a counting-house, and been employed solely in casting up mercantile accounts, and similar employments. The difference between them will be precisely that which there is between an *athleta*, whose muscles have been invigorated by every kind of exertion, and a mechanic whose life has been spent upon some shop-board, or in some unhealthy occupation. The youth who has been trained in that classical discipline carries with him the powers so acquired into any other business, and enters with all the advantages of these improved intellectual faculties upon the professional studies of Law, or Divinity, or Medicine.

The third object in education, the *value of the knowledge acquired*, is of far less consequence. And it is the great error of places of modern education to look too exclusively to this, and to neglect the other two. They reverse the order of nature: neglecting the intermediate steps, they desire to arrive at results too soon. The consequence of this system, if successful, would be that the minds of children are stored with facts which their powers of reasoning are not able to use. They are in the situation of one who has a load placed upon him which is too heavy for his strength to carry. They become *knowing*, without

becoming *wise;* and, what is far worse, they become knowing without having acquired *moral habits.*

The great objects, then, are the *moral habit* and the *intellectual power;*—that a youth of eighteen should have intellectual habits; should love learning and knowledge for their own sakes, and not seek them only for the sake of display and of the worldly profit which they may bring. But at the same time, the actual value of the knowledge acquired will not be inconsiderable. Vulgar minds represent the ten years spent at school as ten years spent in merely learning Latin and Greek; as if the facts, and reasonings, and opinions of the authors studied were not also conveyed to the minds of the readers with the words. A boy, after his ten years' discipline, will be imbued with the knowledge of ancient history and geography, of rhetoric, of eloquence, of ethics, of the Gospels and the Acts in the original language. He will possess, in short, the foundations upon which Theology, Moral Philosophy, Law, or Politics, are afterwards to be raised.

1829.

February 7. My time is now distributed thus:—Between seven and nine in the morning I obtain one hour for study, of which half is employed with my son, and half is for myself. At nine I read prayers to

my family. Between ten and two I am employed in writing and composition: one hour, however, of this time being given to my son. Between two and five, each day, I generally have about two hours' walking, and get half an hour of reading. Between seven and ten, half an hour with A—— and I——, half an hour at tea, one hour with C——, and one hour of reading for myself. C—— therefore occupies about three hours of my day, and I have about five hours for my own studies. At night, between ten and twelve, I have half an hour more. *Seven hours* in bed; *one hour* at breakfast; *one hour and a half* at dinner; *half an hour* at tea; *five hours and a half* study; *three hours and a half* instruction of the children. There remain *five hours* for exercise, "corpori curando," etc.

March 3. The Introduction to the Chron. Græc., Part III.

4*th*. Chronicon Alexandrinum per sex horas hodie.

17*th*. Per hos dies, Kings of Pergamos.

18*th*. Kings of Bithynia.

24*th*. Finished Kings of Bithynia, began Kings of Pontus.

My daughter A—— has now steadily read through with me, at an hour every evening, the whole of the dialogues 'De Amicitiâ' and 'De Senectute,' and the three books 'De Officiis.'

31*st*. During all these days, Kings of Pontus and

Kings of Cappadocia. Completed the first nine chapters of the Appendix, 182 pp. of my writing. These pages therefore, with the necessary studies, have occupied me almost six months, or twenty-five weeks.

There remain two chapters: "Lustra Romana," say pp. 10; and "Scriptores Græci." This chapter on the Greek authors of the period, from Demetrius Phalereus to Strabo, may perhaps be extended to 78 pages of manuscript. My Appendix will then stand thus:—

Chapters i.–ix. . . MS. pp.	175
Chapters x.–xi.	88
Chapter xii.	7
	270

If 182 pages were the employment of six months, 88 may occupy three months, which would complete the Appendix, if Providence grants me health, leisure, and tranquillity, in July next. I computed that sixty days would complete the Scriptores Ptol. Æq., which nearly agrees with the estimate.

May 5. Completed the Third Column, with Appendix, cap. xii., as far as No. 154, "Scriptorum Ptolemæis Æqualium." These 154 names, to Antiochus inclusive, occupy 94 pages of my writing, being four-fifths of the whole number.

June 13. Completed the twelfth chapter. There

remains of the Appendix only a short dissertation to be completed, upon "Lustra Romana." The whole may probably occupy 504 quarto pages.

Deo optimo maximo, cujus ope et favore hæc perfecimus, me meosque labores commendo.

On the 15th of May I wrote to my friend Gaisford, to acquaint him that the third part of my Chronology, from the 124th Olympiad to the death of Augustus, would be ready for the printer in two or three months; and to inquire whether the Delegates would require a specimen of the work to be submitted to them, that I might prepare one in time, if necessary. He replies as follows:—

"About your own work there will be no difficulty; and when you are ready, say so, and it will be taken forthwith. I shall recommend the Board to order 1000 copies, for a variety of reasons. The sale will be good and regular, and I wish to avoid coming to a second edition so soon as in the case of your volume already published."

I heard again from him June 3.—"Ilford, Wilts. By a letter just received from Oxford, I learn that the Board of the Delegates of the Press have ordered your new volume of the 'Fasti' to be put to press as soon as copy is sent. The author to receive £—— (as an honorarium) and twenty copies, the right of copy remaining with him.

"The work will be received by them with much satisfaction."

August 10–*September* 10. During this period we were at Speen in Berkshire, where we occupied a house near the Vicarage, and saw the good Bishop of Bangor and the family at the Vicarage every day. The circumstances of this visit were most interesting to me, on many accounts. The books which occupied me during the visit were—Horace, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Ovidii 'Tristia,' et 'de Ponto,' part of Seneca Rhetor. These I read during my thirty days at Speen. The scenery was to me delightful, and recalled to my remembrance objects which I had seen in the days of my youth, in Nottinghamshire and in the Isle of Wight.

September 11–*October* 27, inclusive, ταῦτα :—

Corrected fifteen sheets for the printer.

Transcribed and corrected 72 pages of the MS.

Legi Ciceronis Epistolas annorum 57–50: Orationes pro Sextio; pro Milone; pro Muræna; Divinationem; Act. I. in Verrem; in Vatinium; in Pisonem; pro Cælio; de Prov. Consularibus; pro Scauro.

Plinii H. N. libros omnes, excepto primo.

Florum, a lib. ii. 7 ad finem.

Ex his studiis laboribusque maximos percepi fructus, et maximam animi mei oblectationem, Dei summo

beneficio et misericordiâ atque favore, cui laudes ago gratiasque ob hæc et omnia.

October 28–*December* 31. Legi :—

Norisii de Cen. Pisanis.

Velleii librum secundum..

Dionis libros liv. lv. lvi.

Bœckhii Insc. Græc. partem tertiam.

December 31. Completed the copy of the Tables.

1830.

January 1. Mr. George Lewis called, recommended by Gaisford. I promised a contribution to the 'Museum Criticum' in the autumn.

6*th*. Anniversary of my marriage: annum decimum nonum τῆς συμβιώσεως hodie auspicamur. Me meosque μετὰ προσευχῆς τε καὶ εὐχαριστίας Deo commendo.

April 9. Completed, since January 1, in ninety-nine days, p. 295–480, or 186 pages of manuscript, for the printer; and corrected p. 222–364, or eighteen sheets, of the printed copy. In the whole seven months, September 10 to April 9, transcribed 348 manuscript pages, corrected forty-eight printed sheets; equal in quantity to the first edition of the former part, in January 1824, which occupied ten months.

Intra hoc trimestre spatium, January 1 to April 9, legi :—

Usserium de Anno Solari Maced.
Frœlich de Regibus Syriæ.
Vaillant de Regibus Syriæ.
Vaillant de Regibus Ægypti.

November 8. Today in the Chapter Library, Westminster: opere jam pene finito, me meosque labores Deo commendo.

13*th*. Received the last six pages of the Index, making the seventy-eighth sheet. The Index, in 18 pages, ends at p. 594. The work therefore consists, including blank pages, of seventy-eight sheets, pp. 624. Gaisford writes thus from Oxford, November 10, 1830:—

"We passed your book on Saturday [November 6], price £1. 15*s*. The Vice-Chancellor was ordered to pay you £——; and your copies will be sent to Payne's as soon as the work is ready for delivery, which will be perhaps in ten days or a fortnight.

"I hope you will proceed, and give us the first division as soon as you have finished it. If it is in such a state of forwardness as to entitle you to guess about the time when you might feel justified in going to press, perhaps it would be as well to make us your proposals, which, when accepted, would leave you at liberty to go on with the printing at your convenience, and without further application."

I resumed this Third Part after our return from Bangor, in April 1828.

The preparation of the first edition of the second part occupied me from January 21, 1822, to January 12, 1824; but that first edition contained only forty-nine sheets, the present consists of seventy-eight.

If I should be able to begin writing out the First Part in January next, I might be able, with God's blessing upon my labours, to complete the printed copy in July 1833, and perhaps to begin printing in June 1832.

The Third Part, which is now printed, was proposed to the Board too soon, and before it was sufficiently advanced. Hence, in the last fourteen months, I have often had more to do than the time allowed, in preparing for the printer the successive portions of the manuscript copy.

A literary object is necessary to me for my mind's health and for my moral safety. But I must avoid the error of undertaking too much in a given time in future: no intellectual faculties can bear fatigue.

Before I attempt to transcribe a copy of the first part for the printer, I ought to read the following:—

Hesiod, with the Scholia in Gaisford's edition.

Pindar, with Bœckh's Commentary, etc.

Müller's Dorians.

Schol. Odyss.

God has blessed my former labours with such a measure of success as I could not have presumed to hope for. In the 'Foreign Review,' vol. iv. p. 343, it is said that the 'Fasti Hellenici' was "a work which places the author next to Bentley among English writers on Greek antiquities." Whether the Second Volume, which is now completed, will be received with equal favour, I do not know. It has afforded me however an interesting occupation; it has been my solace and resource in the midst of many anxieties; a salutary employment for my mind. I give God thanks for that health and leisure, and those literary opportunities, by which He has enabled me to perform this undertaking; and I daily make my prayer unto Him, from whom alone all faculties are derived, that He would enable me diligently to employ the time that is yet appointed for me in the cultivation of useful learning, in the vindication of truth, and therein of His honour.

Among my own connections, G. M—— alone is favourable to my literary pursuits, speaks kindly of them, and tells me about them what he thinks will give me pleasure: μεγάλη χάρις αὐτῷ! Others are far otherwise: παρά τισι φθόνος ἵνα μὴ ἐκείνῳ . . . . ζῆλος ἢ φιλοτιμία ἵνα τι ἑαυτῷ. —— has no rivalship for pursuits which he does not value; but he has envy of another kind. But, although among my own

immediate connections, and those with whom I live and chiefly converse, my literary labours find but little favour, yet, by God's blessing and providence, they have received from others such countenance and favour, and such measure of success, as I could not have presumed to hope for, when I sought in these studies consolation and peace twenty years ago;—such a measure of success as the favour and blessing of God could alone bestow.

December 1–2–6. At Mr. Evans', inspecting the Guildford Manuscripts.

31*st*. To this day, from the 22nd, remarks upon the Latin version of Krügel.

1831.

January 10. Correcting and reviewing a play, entitled 'Kenneth III.'

March 4. Dined with the Bishop of St. Asaph: met Lord Kenyon, Bishop of Chichester, Bishop of Bristol, Jones.

10*th*. Sent to Cambridge two papers for the 'Museum Criticum.'

15*th*. Finished Lobeck's Aristophanes (with extracts), pp. 1348.

16*th*. Finished Aristotle 'De Animâ,' libros iii., pp. 90. Began Müller's Dorians.

25*th*. We dined with the Dean of Westminster

(Dr. Ireland): met Lord Bexley, Sir H. Halford, Bishop of St. Asaph.

26*th.* All these days, Müller's Dorians.

31*st.* Finished Müller's Dorians. Began Palmerii 'Geog. Græciæ.'

April 8. Adhuc Palmerii 'Græciam Antiquam.'

11*th.* Dined with Goodenough (Head-master of Westminster School); accompanied him to the Geographical Society: introduced to Sir Wm. Hamilton: saw Mr. Mackenzie.

15*th.* Finished Palmerius 'De Græciâ Antiquâ.'

27*th.* His diebus (from 22nd) Origenem 'Contra Celsum.'

May 5. Went to Aylesbury, to the Bucks County election: voted for Lord Chandos only.

7*th.* Went to Chelmsford to the Essex election: voted for Colonel Tyrell: got back to London at half-past eight.

13*th.* I set out with my son for Cromwell, which we reached at one in the morning.

18*th.* My brother Charles drove us to Clumber, and back through Thoresby and Ollerton, thirty-five miles.

22*nd.* Received the Sacrament this day, being Whitsunday, at Cromwell.

June 1. Returned to London.

27*th.* Returned to the printer the last pages of my

papers for the 'Museum Criticum.'* These papers were: 'On the Number of Dramas ascribed to Sophocles;' on the 'Ionic Philosophers.'

30*th*. Finished thirty-eight orations of Aristides, = pp. 759.

My studies of the last six months, January 1st to June 30th, were as follows:—

NOVA STUDIA.

Simplic. in Aristot. *φυσ. ἀκροασ.* lib. i.	pp. 463
Aristot., De Animâ	90
Jo. Lydus, De Mensibus	129
Jo. Lydus, De Mag. Rom.	197
Origen, Contra Celsum	780
Aristidis Orationes xxxviii.	759
Lobeck, Aglaophamus	1348
Müller's Dorians	966
Palmerii Græcia Antiqua	684
	5416

Relegi Sophoclis Philocteten, Euripidis Hippol., Æschyli Prometh., Septem contra Theb., Persæ, Herodot. lib. i.

Scripsi Supplement to Fast. Hellen., Part III., pp. MS. 42 = 28.

* Or rather the 'Philological Museum.' The 'Museum Criticum' had come to a close, and was succeeded by the 'Philological Museum.'—*Editor.*

Two papers for the 'Museum Criticum,' pp. MS. 13 + 10 = 23; printed, 12 + 9 = 21.

In May, twenty-three days passed without books.

July 4. In the Chapter library, me meosque labores Deo commendo, cum gratiarum actione pro præteritis beneficiis.

16*th*. Began to transcribe "On the Early Inhabitants of Greece."

August 4. My mother came to Welwyn.

10*th*. My mother rather indisposed, with a cough.

14*th*. My mother sits for three days in the book-room upstairs: she converses cheerfully this evening.

15*th*. Charles went early for Dr. Lucas, who called at eleven. My mother grew rapidly weaker after twelve o'clock, and expired at half-past five.

22*nd*. Clinton, the Dean of Ripon, and myself, set out from Welwyn at nine o'clock; reached Newark at half-past ten (ninety-nine miles).

23*rd*. We went to Cromwell to breakfast. Dr. Staunton joined us. Funeral of my mother; she was placed by the side of my dear father in the chancel of Cromwell.

24*th*. Returned to Welwyn.

30*th*. All this time, nulla studia.

September 1. Ad hunc diem ab Aug. 2 studia omnino nulla.

11*th*. Began Syncellus.

27*th.* His temporibus Syncellum diligenter.

October 3. Finished Syncellus, = pp. 691.

4*th.* Read Philo, in Flaccum, = pp. 46.

5*th.* Philo, De Legatione ad Caium, = pp. 91.

6*th.* Philo, περὶ Ἀφθαρσίας τοῦ Κόσμου, = pp. 46. Idem, περὶ Κόσμου, = pp. 33.

18*th.* Three hours in the Chapter library: Jerome and Augustine.

30*th.* His diebus, Clemens et Pausanias.

November 25. Till this day diligently employed upon the Tables: today for seven hours.

December 6. Collating, these three or four days, the two translations of the Armenian copy of Eusebius.

11*th.* Project for a Fourth Part of Chron. Græc., σὺν Θεῷ, when the present undertaking shall have been completed.*

22*nd.* Adhuc Tabulis conficiendis occupor.

30*th.* On Gresswell's Dissertation.

Studies of the six months, July 1–December 31:—

Hesiodi Scholia	pp. 532
Syncellus	691
Philonis	206
Clementis Alexandrini . . .	888
	2317

* Afterwards completed in two volumes, quarto, 1484 pages, entitled 'Fasti Romani,' and containing the Civil and Literary Chronology of Rome and Constantinople, from the death of Augustus to the death of Heraclius.—*Editor.*

Scripsi (Chron. Græc. Part I.) :—

July 16–26: The Pelasgi.

Nov. 10–Dec. 29: The Tables, B.C. 776–559.

Relegi Pausan. lib. i.; Hesiodum.

First six months	5416	7733 pp.
Last six months	2317	

1832.

January 7. Preparing two papers for the 'Philological Museum.'

12*th*. Send two tables, = pp. 16, to the 'Philological Museum.'

25*th*. For some weeks, in the evenings, Bekker's Aristotle.

In this month I have done but little. Cares and anxieties, especially in the last few days, have prevented much useful application to books and study. I look back with pain and repentance and regret upon the barren waste of time in the days of my youth, from the age of eighteen to twenty-eight. In that invaluable period of strength and health and security, under the advantages of my father's house and of my academical life, how little profitable employment of my time do I remember! But God, in His infinite mercy, called me in my thirtieth year to those studies which I had neglected, and infused into my mind a love of learning, which has since con-

tinued, and which has been my consolation and peace and security against my own passions, and in the midst of many tribulations. His Providence has not only done this for me, but has blessed my labours with such a measure of success as I could not have presumed to ask.

In October 1822, I obtained four hours daily for study. In October 1829, I obtained five hours and a half, during the preparation of the Third Part of the 'Fasti Hellenici.' During 1829, 1830, I laboured more intently than before, being pressed for time in the completion of my own engagements. For some months to come I shall have less of leisure for my studies. The pressing emergencies of my domestic life, during the remaining months of our pilgrimage in this place (Dean's Yard), will demand a larger portion of time. Perhaps I may, with God's blessing, obtain four hours daily for the next four or five months. Four hours of abstraction from the cares of life,—four hours of profitable study,—four hours in which to make daily accessions of knowledge in valuable truths, will do much, if I shall be able, by God's merciful assistance, to use them with diligence, and to preserve the alacrity of my mind.

I shall leave this residence without regret. I came to it with a humble supplication to Almighty God, offered in this apartment, four years and a half ago,

that he would cause this residence to be instrumental in the moral and intellectual discipline and improvement of our children. And much of this God's mercy has accomplished for me. But inconveniences arising around us make this place no longer a desirable abode.

26*th*. Gaisford writes to me:—"I thank you for your correction of Suidas. I went through the 'Fasti,' in order to extract therefrom whatever might be useful to me; but unfortunately, in moving into the country in the summer, I lost or mislaid my paper, and have not had leisure to go over the ground again: so I am afraid that I shall not quote you so often as could be wished; and the same accident has befallen me with regard to one or two other works."

28*th*. We dined with Mr. Bandinel: met Lord De Saumarez, Mr. Bruce, Captain Chapman, etc.

February 4. My brother Charles dined with us.

10*th*. I dined with the Archbishop of Canterbury: met the Dean of Christ Church.

11*th*. The Dean of Westminster, the Dean of Christ Church, Mr. G. Lewis, and Mr. Williamson dined with us.

13*th*. Till this day, inclusive, for many days, the Messenian Wars, for the Appendix.

May 2. Completed today to the seventy-third page of Scripture Chronology (begun March 29).

29*th*. I dined at the Westminster election dinner; saw Gaisford there, and Colonel Francklin, etc.

31*st*. Per hos omnes dies, 14–30, animi ægritudo et curæ domesticæ me prohibent a literis studiisque meis.

June 1. Hodie Augustinum 'De Civitate Dei.'

28*th*. Returned to Welwyn.

29*th*. Employed in arranging books and furniture.

July 7. Per omnia hæc tempora (June 1—July 7) studia fere nulla.

15*th*. I set out for Ripon by Glasgow mail.

16*th*. Arrived at Ripon at eight A.M., in twenty-one hours.

18*th*. Present at the marriage of my sister A— M—.

19*th*. We walked over Fountains Abbey; then dined at Miss Lawrence's, at Studley.

20*th*. I left Ripon, with my daughter, at seven o'clock; arrived at Cromwell, eighty-six miles, at ten at night.

24*th*. Returned to Welwyn.

August 2. In London. I take a final leave of Mr. Bentinck's house in Little Dean's Yard. I linger about the garden and every apartment of the house, now solitary and unfurnished, as when I first took possession of this residence in October of 1827. Many scenes occur to my remembrance, and fill me

with a tender regret. The passages of our past days here, which are now most pleasing to me, are these:—My affectionate intercourse with my mother and sisters at their house in Cadogan-place; the direction of my son's studies at Westminster; my attendance at St. John's Church; my speculations in the early part of our residence upon what I hoped, and in my imagination pictured to myself, this habitation would produce to us;—for my expectations in many things were frustrated by the event, and I overlooked many troubles and disquiets which were destined in the sequel to befall me. I look back too with pleasure upon the daily walks with my dear daughter A—, whose affectionate attentions to me have never failed; and upon many kindnesses received from literary men, by whom I have been treated with courtesy. I may add, that I recollect with satisfaction my literary labours here carried on, but especially in the first year.

For all these advantages and satisfactions I give humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God, beseeching Him, in earnest addresses here offered up this day, that He would continue his mercies to me and mine in the times to come, in our own habitation.

5th. Receive the Sacrament at Welwyn Church.

6th. Resume my Chronology, Part I., after a cessation of twelve weeks.

In these twelve weeks multiplied cares have withheld me from my literary duties; and much necessary business has occupied my attention. Within this space I have been called upon to make a journey to Ripon, and five journeys to Welwyn, before my final settlement there. These occupied collectively twenty-six days; to which I must add my last seven solitary days in Dean's Yard before my final departure.

September 23. Received from the Duke of Newcastle a communication respecting the Receiver-Generalship, etc., of Notts.

October 2. The communication from Clumber ends in a disappointment.

6*th*. I went to Cromwell.

7*th*. Received the Sacrament in Cromwell church.

11*th*. I went with my brother Charles by Lincoln and Wragby to Horncastle, forty-two miles.

12*th*. We went to Whitehall Wood, and Roughton, and Kirby; and reached Sleaford in the evening.

13*th*. Returned to Cromwell from Sleaford, twenty-three miles.

14*th*. I reached Welwyn this morning: found all well.

December 31. In this year my studies have been interrupted, and my spirits wasted, by many anxieties. If the present state of tranquillity continues

unbroken, I may yet find peace, with the favour of Providence, in this residence.

As far as my literary pursuits, or rather duties, are concerned, this troubled and anxious year may be divided into two parts. In the first part, from January 1 to May 13, I completed and printed two papers for the second number of the 'Philological Museum,' and an article on Antiphanes for No. 3.

In this period, 151 pages, being the first five chapters of the Appendix of 'Fasti Hellenici,' Part I., were completed. Then followed a long suspension of study and of all useful pursuits.

The second period, of one hundred and forty-eight days, extended from August 6 to December 31. In this period four hours of my time were employed daily in the service of my children. I have read with my son in this time eight plays of Euripides, four of Sophocles, and three of Æschylus. These hours have been the most agreeable portion of my time; and, among many other causes of anxiety, this boy's contented disposition and orderly behaviour and dutiful conduct have been all that a parent could desire. In the hours left for my own studies in these one hundred and forty-eight days, I have completed 131 pages of the chapters on the early inhabitants of Greece. In this year I have read no new work, except Augustine 'De Civitate Dei,' ix.–xxii.; some pieces in

the Greek authors necessary to my subject have been perused again.

1833.

January 6. Anniversary of our marriage: vicesimum secundum annum incipiens, μετὰ πολλῆς ὁμονοίας· τῷ Θεῷ εὔχομαι μετ' εὐχαριστίας ὑπὲρ τῶν προγεγονότων.

February 16. Finished as far as p. 258, the Chronology before B.C. 776, in seven chapters.

25*th*. Began to transcribe the 'Early Inhabitants,' etc.

March 12. Wrote to Gaisford a sketch of Chron. Græc. Part I.

31*st*. My friend Gaisford writes as follows:—"I announced the completion of your work to the Delegates of the Press yesterday, and they have commissioned me to inform you that they will be happy to receive it whenever you may be pleased to send it."

April 14. Received intelligence of the death of my poor brother Clinton, at Leamington, on Friday the 12th, at eleven o'clock at night; and my aunt Staunton, on Saturday morning the 13th, at two o'clock, at Staunton.

17*th*. I went with the Dean of Ripon to Denton.

18*th*. My brother Charles joined us at Denton from Cromwell, with Mr. John Welby. We attended

poor Clinton's funeral at Denton Church. I returned from Grantham to Welwyn.

[The 'Gentleman's Magazine,' for May 1833, gives the following account of Clinton James Fynes Clinton:—

"April 11, at Leamington, aged 40, Clinton James Fynes Clinton, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's Inn.

"Mr. Clinton was born December 13, 1792; the second son of the late Dr. Fynes Clinton, Prebendary of Westminster and Rector of Cromwell. (See page 1 of this volume.)

"Mr. Clinton was educated at Westminster School, and was thence elected a student of Christ Church in 1811. He was placed in the first class in Literis Humanioribus in 1814. From his early youth he applied himself to the study of the law; rejecting the customary abridgments, and pursuing his investigations to the fountain-head: nor did his ardour in this laborious employment desert him to the last. He went the Midland Circuit; and there was a general feeling of regret on his loss, both with the Bench and in the Court.

"In 1826, Mr. Clinton was returned to Parliament for Aldborough, in Yorkshire; which he continued to represent in three Parliaments, until its disfranchisement by the Reform Act in 1832.

"Though his politics were strongly Conservative, yet his speeches in the House were delivered with a discreet and gentlemanly feeling, which gained him universal respect. His latter days were entirely engrossed by a dili-

gent perusal of the Sacred Scriptures, in which he found his best support and comfort at his departing hour.

"He married, May 7, 1825, Penelope, second daughter of Sir William Earle Welby, Bart., by whom he has left issue."]

May 14. Sent to Oxford 184 pages of the 'Fasti Hellenici,' Part I.

August 10. A day of trouble. Animus æger curis, corpus ægrum, animi angore me vexant, omnia quot-quot me jam circumsistunt mala in memoriam revocantem.

September 7. Completed the Scripture Chronology in seventy-five pages, to p. 515. Thirty pages in about ten days.

27*th.* Till this day, from September 9, c. 6, Kings of Sparta, and c. 7, Early Poets.

October 21. I went to London.

22*nd.* In the Chapter Library three hours: me meosque labores Deo commendo.

November 12. Went to Oxford. At the Deanery at five. Dined with Dr. Pusey, Mr. Hussey, Dr. Bull, Dr. Cardwell, Dr. Simmons, etc.

14*th.* With the Dean at the Bodleian.

15*th.* With the Dean. He promises the same terms for this volume as the others. Left Oxford; in London at nine.

16*th.* At Welwyn at six.

December 17. Finished thirty-five pages, "de Homero," for cap. vii. of the Appendix.

31*st*. The whole of this year has been employed in the preparation or printing of the First Part of my Chronology. The time occupied has been February 25 to December 31, = 310 days. But from these days must be deducted my absences from home, occupying thirty-six days; leaving 274 days for the transcription of the 619 pages. Of this space twenty-eight days have been employed in composing and then transcribing eighty-seven pages of the seventh chapter of Appendix, on the Early Poets.

Ten years are now completed since I was engaged in my first printed effort. My first Appendix, in 1823, of 210 pages, employed 130 days in the composition and transcription for the printer. The first Tables, in 144 pages, employed May 1 to July 5, or sixty-six days, in the transcription from the original manuscript made in 1822. Of the Third Part it appears that in sixty-one weeks, or 427 days, were completed 814 manuscript pages, and seventy-seven printed sheets were corrected.

To Thee, O God, from whom all powers are derived, from whom alone I have received the gift of life and being, and the consciousness of thought, I give thanks for these opportunities of fulfilling my literary promises and services. Grant that I may be

enabled to fulfil the duties that are yet before me;—to vindicate useful learning and truth, and to assert Thy name and honour, through Jesus Christ! And let Thy blessing and favour, which have been with my past labours and studies beyond all that I could presume to hope or ask, continue with those that are yet to come, through the same, thy Son Jesus Christ, our Lord!

1834.

March 29. Received the last sheet of the Appendix, which concludes at p. 384. The Appendix contains 253 pp. manuscript, and 138 pp. printed.

In the first publication, in 1824, I was 263 days in printing forty-six sheets. On the present occasion I have been 319 days in printing fifty-one sheets.

Till the 20th of January, 1834, I laboured at my work. My studies were then interrupted till the 7th of February. Eleven years are passed since I received the first sheet of the first edition of Part II., in the Chapter Library at Westminster. The transcription of the Tables of the Second Part (the first that was completed and published) was begun April 23, 1822. But the preparation of this Chronology in three parts, from the earliest accounts to the Christian era, was first proposed in December 1816; so that, for the last seventeen years and five months, I have

not been without a definite object of study. That object is now completed. What ought to be my literary objects for that portion of my life which yet remains? I may discourse thus with myself:—

"Literary employments may be considered not only as they are amusements, but as they are duties. They are duties in two ways;—either as they contribute to the stock of useful knowledge, or as they contribute to your self-discipline. He who has the leisure, and feels within himself the faculty, is under a moral obligation to render this service. He is called to this duty by the will of God. Those who have a profession, have their course of employment plainly marked out: their time, their thoughts, their labours, are to be given to the duties of that profession. The circumstances of your life left you without a profession. You were therefore to consider, by what application of the natural or acquired abilities which God had given, you could best advance His honour and the service of mankind. You devoted yourself to that kind of literary labour for which you were most fitted. You have found in those labours a refuge from the cares and disquietudes of life, and a salutary discipline for your own mind; a security against the dangers of an unoccupied life. You are to give God thanks for His mercies, not only in calling you to this course of literary labour and service, but in

supporting you under it during so many years. Remember His mercy to you during seventeen years and upwards in your father's days, from 1810 to 1827, at Bangor, and in Dean's Yard, and at Welwyn; and again in those four years of your pilgrimage in Dean's Yard since your father's days; and lastly, in these two years in your own dwelling. If in all these seasons of your life you have had troubles, have not these been compensated by much good? What return are you to make to God for all His mercies, who has brought you to your fifty-fourth year, in the possession of health and leisure and of your intellectual faculties? Are you now to cast away all diligence, and to rest in inaction? Assuredly not. While health and leisure are continued, you must still employ them in God's service and the service of mankind. To Him the residue of your life is no less due than the beginning. If any diligence of yours can improve your income, it would be your duty, for the sake of your children, to employ yourself in that object. But this is not possible. You belong to no profession, not through any fault of yours, but through circumstances which you could not control. At your age, the three learned professions are inaccessible. You have to choose between a leisure occupied in nothing, and a leisure devoted to those literary pursuits for which your past habits

qualify you best. Address an earnest prayer to God, to guide you by His counsel in the choice of a subject in which you may be best fitted to advance His honour and the interests of useful learning and of truth; and set yourself diligently to perform the duty which will thus be proposed to you."

April 11. Heard today from my friend Gaisford. "The order for the publication of your book may be made on the 24th of this month, if it be then ripe; otherwise it must wait till the 16th of May. . . . Mr. Douce has left the Bodleian all his books and curiosities; with the exception of one box of private papers, which he has directed to be sealed up, and kept in the British Museum *unopened till January* 1, 1900."

July 17. My sisters Emma and Eliza came to Welwyn, from Notts.

24*th*. Emma indisposed with sore-throat.

31*st*. Emma appeared much better. Saw her for the last time at half-past seven this evening.

August 1. My poor sister Emma expired this morning at Welwyn, at a little before five o'clock. I have thus lost a dear and faithful and valuable friend, who made my interests her own, and was unwearied in her efforts to render any little services and kindnesses that she could to us and our children. She sympathized in our cares and anxieties, and projects for them.

December 31. Studies of the year 1834 :—

Till May 14, Fast. Hell. Part I., the completion of the printing and Index, etc.

May 7–16. Galeni quædam.

May 17–24. Claudianus.

June 21–Sept. 1. Seneca, ad finem Epistolarum.

Sept. 20–Nov. 14. Augustini Retractationes; Confessiones; Epistolæ; = pp. 1800.

Nov. 15–Dec. 20. Chronologiæ pars quarta, Consules, A.D. 15–560.

1835.

May 21. Studia mea et literæ jam diu intermissa sunt, animo meo ab Aprili 7° aliis rebus curisque occupato : *Ὦ Παντοκράτορ καὶ ἐλεημονέστατε Θεός, ῥῦσόν με ἀπὸ τοῦ πονηροῦ· τοῖς εἰωθόσι πόνοις καὶ μαθήμασι δός μοι προσέχειν τὸν νοῦν, ἵνα τά τε νοσήματα καὶ πάθη τῆς ψυχῆς μου, διὰ σὲ, ἀποτρίψαι δυνηθῶ, καὶ ταύτης τῆς μοχθηρίας ἀπαλλαγῆναι.*

At Bangor, in 1822, I had *four hours* daily for study, and *one* for the education of my two elder children. In Dean's Yard, in 1829, I had *five hours and a half* daily for my own labours, and *three hours and a half* for the children. In my present condition, at Welwyn, I have more domestic occupations, but I may thus distribute my time. *Four hours* for my own studies in each day before two o'clock. After

nine o'clock in the evening, *one hour* for reading, when at home and without visitors.

September 26. Finished No. 1–29 of the genuine works of Athanasius (except No. 21, which is not in ed. Par. of 1627), together with No. 23, 'Ad Marcellinum,' on the reading of the Psalms. All these treatises together make 1441 pages. Began Athanasius about July 27.

December 11. My friend Gaisford writes thus to me:—"I think it right to apprise you that your second volume, if not quite exhausted, is nearly so. This notice will enable you to think of preparation for a third edition: but I am rather loath to advise you to suspend your present pursuits, in order to have time to revise the second volume, more especially as within a reasonable time new matter may fairly be expected. I allude to the probable appearance, in the next or following year, of much fuller Scholia to Aristophanes—possibly also to the Tragic Poets."

30*th*. Studies of 1835:—

Feb.–March 4: Senecæ de Benef. Nat. Quæstiones; Suetonii quædam.

June: Taciti Historiam.

July: Athanasii operum pp. 1441.

December: Tertullianus, pp. 1932; Victor. Tununensis Chronicon; Marcellini Chronicon.

Oct. 26–29: Augustinum diligenter.

December: Themist. Orationes 34 = pp. 507.

1836.

January 6. Anniversary of my marriage. Vicesimus quartus hodie impletur. Me meosque Deo commendo, μετ' εὐχαριστίας ὑπὲρ τῶν προγεγονότων ἀγαθῶν.

14*th.* Dies natalis: fifty-five years.

31*st, Sunday.* Read part of St. John's Gospel, and part of the Acts, in the English version.

February 9. Began to transcribe into cols. 3 and 4 of Tables, Part IV. Began Senecæ Controvers.

23*rd.* From this day, Limburg Brouwer, 'De la Civilisation etc. des Grecs;' omissis tabulis.

March 3. Called on the Duke of Newcastle in Portman-square. Conversed two hours.

June 10. Began Hist. Aug. Script. VII., with the Tables.

25*th.* Ad hunc diem, the reign of Hadrian.

July 16. Set out with my two eldest daughters, and reached Cromwell at twelve at night. Found my brother Charles and his wife ready to receive us.

30*th.* Left Cromwell at four; reached Welwyn at five A.M.

In this visit of fourteen days in Notts, I received most affectionate kindness from my brother Charles

and his wife, and from Mr. Wylde and Mrs. Sherlock; great and friendly attentions from Mrs. and Miss and Mr. John Mathews; most hospitable and friendly courtesies from Colonel Sherlock. Colonel Sherlock first served in Flanders in 1794, when Arthur Wellesley, then first in action, commanded the 33rd Regiment.

[These notices, and some few others of a similar kind, are given from the Journal, because, though strictly of a private character, they display the affectionate and urbane disposition of the author of the 'Fasti,' and his ready appreciation of little attentions; and afford proofs that literary pursuits had not in any degree blunted his susceptibility of the courtesies of life.]

August 1. To this day from June 28, studia mea omissa.

September 26. My studies have been much interrupted for these many months by business and affairs of various kinds; but still more by multiplied cares and vexations. And yet in my studies must be my refuge, as my best means of escaping from my anxieties, and of making some preparation for my religious and literary and social and domestic duties.

October 15. Per hos dies Hieronymus in Pelagianos.

18*th*. Went to London.

20*th*. In the Chapter Library an hour and a half:

ubi locis notis me meosque labores Deo commendo, gratias agens.

December 26. Finished Hieronymi Catalogum, collatis Eusebio, Socrate, Sozomene, for Tables. The Dean of Christ Church again refers to my literary labours, thus :—"I confess I would rather see your fourth volume than a third edition of the second. A delay of a year or two in the republication would enable you to render it more perfect."

[The third edition of the second volume of the 'Fasti' was not published till 1841.]

STUDIES OF THE YEAR 1836.

Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding.
Middleton's 'Free Inquiry.'
Brouwer, 'De la Civilisation des Grecs.'
Juvenalis Satiræ.
Plinii Panegyrica.
Plinii Epistolæ.
Hist. Aug. Scriptores, to the death of Aurelius.
Hieronymi opera.

SCRIPTA.

Col. 2 : began at Titus ; proceeded to A.D. 180 ; 100 years in eighty-five days, from May 10 to June 25, and again from August 5 to September 13.

Col. 4 : with Hieron. Catalog., Eusebius' H. E., Socrates, Sozomen, down to A.D. 401 from A.D. 125.

Cols. 3 and 4: from Seneca, etc., with Euseb. Chron., Hieron., and Prosper, down to 445, both the secular and ecclesiastical literature.

In this year I have visited Leighton Buzzard twice, London seven times, and have been forty-six days absent from my home. In the rest of the year I have been permitted useful opportunities for study, if by God's favour and mercy I may profit by them as I ought.

1837.

January 14. Dies natalis: anni lvi implentur. Me autem Deus meus ad hoc ætatis conservavit, non ut in socordiâ senectutem teram, sed ut quod potero graviter efficiam.

28*th*. Finished Boethii 'Consolations of Philosophy.'

April 20. In London. In the Chapter Library two hours: προσευχαὶ καὶ εὐχαριστίαι.

May 5. Alone in Dean's Yard: προσευχαὶ καὶ ἀναγνώσεις.

October 21. Finished Tables, Col. 2, to A.D. 362 inclusive; Ammianus, l. xxii. Panegyrici. Employed on them since March 18.

In these 218 days I have visited London five times, Leighton Buzzard once, and have received visits; so that twenty-seven days are to be deducted, leaving

191 days, between March 17 and October 22, occupied in completing 182 years, A.D. 181–362 of the second column of the Tables. During the same period has been completed Appendix, cap. i., from Commodus to Julian, eighty pages. And within the same time, these studies :—

Hist. Aug. Script., from Commodus to end.
Victor. Cæsar. } From Commodus to Julian.
Victor. Epit. }
Eutropius }
Lactantius, de Mortibus Persecutorum.
Ammianus, libb. xiv.–xxii.
Valesii aliorumque annotationes.
Juliani Orationes iv.
Spanhemii Comm. in Or. i., pp. 1260.
Libanii *Βασιλικός*.
Panegyrici ix.
Arntzenii aliorumque annotationes.
Herodianus.
Zosimus, to l. iii. 11.

I give Thee thanks, O God, for the health and opportunities that I have received from Thee till this day. Continue to me, O Lord, Thy mercy; endue me with patient industry, with diligence and zeal; that I may assert useful learning and truth, and Thy honour, through Jesus Christ, our Saviour!

December 28. Studies of this year:—

NOVA STUDIA.

Basilii Epistolæ	pp. 662
Herodianus	240
Julianus	519
Spanhemii Commentarii . . .	1260
Zosimi libb. i.–iv. 24	280
Libanii Orationes xi.	450
Gennadius.	3411

Isidorus.

Hieronymi in Rufinum.

———— adv. Pelagianos.

Hist. Aug. Script., from Commodus.

Victor. Cæs.

Victor. Epit.

Eutropius, from Commodus to the end.

Lactantii de Mort. Persecutorum.

Panegyrici novem; Arntzen. etc. notæ.

Ammianus, pp. 775.

Valesii aliorumque ann., pp. 2310.

Juvencus, Carm., libri iv.

SCRIPTA.

Between March 17th and December 23rd, in 203 days, 198 years of the second column of the Tables, A.D. 181–378 both inclusive.

For Appendix, cap. i., pp. circiter 90.

1838.

January 14. Dies natalis: anni lvii implentur hodie mihi *ἀναξίῳ*. *Προσευχαὶ, καὶ λιτανεῖαι, καὶ εὐχαριστίαι, καὶ ἐξομολογήσεις.*

September 18. Completed Tables, column ii., to A.D. 501 inclusive. In this anxious and busy year my progress has been slow in the Tables. My literary pursuits have been interrupted by many cares since the 5th of January. Only 123 years, A.D. 379–501, have been completed; and I now lay aside this branch of the subject for at least many months. The full space of eighteen months, from the 18th of March, 1837, to this day, September 18th, 1838, has been employed upon the Tables and the subjects connected with the second column. In that period, through God's mercy and assistance, and unmerited favour, I have found these studies the solace of many hours of my daily life, and have been enabled to complete 321 years, A.D. 181–501.

October 23. We left Dean's Yard, with eight daughters, at half-past six; on board the 'John Wood' at half-past seven; moved off from the Irongate Wharf at eight A.M.*

24*th*. Arrived off Hâvre, 220 miles from London,

* My brother had determined to pass the winter at Tours, on account of the precarious state of the health of his daughter Henrietta. —*Editor.*

at eight; entered with the tide, and landed at half-past eleven: at the Hôtel de l'Amirauté.

26*th*. We proceeded by steamboat from Hâvre to Caen: at the Hôtel d'Angleterre.

28*th*. Left Caen at eight, in two voitures: reached Argentan, fifteen leagues, in the evening.

31*st*. Reached Tours. Called on M. Froget in the evening.

November 1. At the 'Faisant' at Tours.

4*th*. At the Protestant chapel: English service at twelve; French service at three: Presbyterian church of Geneva.

5*th*. At the Petits Capucins with M. Froget and Mr. Brickdale. We entered on this house in the afternoon; engaged for six months, for 1200 francs.

22*nd*. Visited the Public Library: inspected the Catalogues and Hadriani Valesii Rerum Francicarum libros. Ante hunc diem nullæ literæ.

23*rd*. Procopium 'De Bello Persico' incepi.

25*th*. Began Origen's Commentary on St. John's Gospel.

December 7. At the Public Library, Tours: Procopii Gothica.

31*st*. Studies of this year:—

Chrysostomi Orationes xxi, pp. 429.

Libanii Orationes iv.

Pacati Panegyricus.

Chrysostomi Epistolæ.

Sidonii Carmina præcipua panegyr.

Procopii Persica.

——— Vandalica.

——— Gothica.

Origenis Comm. in Joannem tomi aliquot.

Scripsi:—

Tables, 123 years, A.D. 379–501, between January 24th and September 18th, with part of the Appendix, c. i.

The proper business of old-age is the preparation for eternity: theological studies, and others as conducing to these. All the questions of theology will come under these three heads:—

1. The fundamental doctrines:—the Trinity in Unity, the Incarnation, the Atonement, the Resurrection.
2. Matters not fully revealed, upon which the opinions of men *will* be different, and *may* be different.
3. The powers of the clerical body, their origin, and extent.

Studies suspended in the year 1838:—

Before June 1	. . . . .	31 days.
Before Sept. 18 (from June 1)	.	28
Before Nov. 22 (from Sept. 18)	.	64
		— 123

1839.

January 6, *Sunday*. Anniversary of our marriage: annum xxviii^um^ auspicamur hodie: τῷ Θεῷ ἐξομολογήσεις, καὶ λιτανεῖαι, καὶ εὐχαριστίαι.

13*th*. Finished Origenis Comm. in Joannem, pp. 855: began it November 25th, 1838.

14*th*. As I advance in life some cares have been multiplied. I have the common cares which are incident to all men, and I have especial tribulations of my own. There are common cares for those who have a wife and family, for whose moral and temporal welfare they are anxious. My especial tribulations, in this my fifty-ninth year, are many. Among these:—

Nostra valetudo;

Henriettæ valetudo;

Ne studia mea percant; lest what has been done should be lost, and the labours of so many years should come to nothing.

But yet, when I look back upon the long series of my past years, how many mercies have I received! and how unworthy I have been of all that God has done for me!

I bless Thee, O God, for all Thy infinite mercies to me from the beginning of my life to this day; for Thy forbearance and long-suffering in sparing me when I deserved punishment; for all the opportuni-

ties of knowledge which Thou hast afforded me; for calling me to this course of literary labour, in which I have found consolation, and peace, and edification. I bless and praise Thy holy Name, Thou Author of my life and being, for all Thy mercies to me at Southwell;—at Cromwell, both in the former and the latter days;—at Oxford, in those eight years of my youth;—in Dean's Yard, in my father's days, and in that our pilgrimage in the latter time;—at Bangor;—at Welwyn: yea, wheresoever I have dwelt Thy Providence has sustained me. I bless Thee also, O Lord God Almighty, for all those whom Thou hast made the ministers of good to me; especially for Thy gifts and benefits by the hand of my father and my mother, and my father-in-law and my mother-in-law, and my sister Emma, and Margaret Routledge, and by the hand of Cyril Jackson, Anne Charlton, Isaac Gardiner, Henry Cowper. Give me grace gratefully to remember them, and to give thanks to Thee for them.

And now, O Lord, who hast commanded us to make prayers and intercessions, and to give thanks for all men, have mercy upon those for whom I daily pray to Thee. Have mercy upon my wife and children. Inasmuch as these have been called into being out of nothing by Thy sole will and pleasure, preserve, I beseech Thee, the life which Thou hast given;

continue to defend them, by Thy grace and power, from the manifold dangers and corruptions to which their souls and bodies are every hour exposed, but for Thy succour.

Give me grace, O Heavenly Father, to employ the time that yet remains in Thy service and according to Thy will! Enable me to draw nearer to Thee, to atttain to a better knowledge of Thee, and a firmer faith in Thy holy Word and revealed will. Grant all these things, O merciful God, according to Thy promise to hear those that ask in Thy Son's name! Bestow these mercies, for the sake and in the name of Thy only Son, Jesus Christ!

In the past year of my life, in my fifty-eighth year now ended, in the midst of troubles, I acknowledge mercies. I bless thee, O Lord, for the health and strength that have been granted to me; for the literary opportunities of those many days at Welwyn; for the life and safety of my children.

20*th, Sunday.* Began Origen's Commentary on Matthew.

February 5. Dined with the Archbishop of Tours: ten at dinner: Sir George Mackenzie, three priests, four lay Frenchmen, and myself, were the guests. The conversation among the laymen was animated, and sometimes scientific.

7*th.* My dear daughter Henrietta received the Sa-

crament from Mr. Brickdale at half-past six; at half-past seven was seized with spasms in the chest, and expired at a quarter before eleven.

[The Editor trusts that no apology is needed for the insertion, at length, of the following touching narrative, illustrating, as it does, the religious character both of parent and child. If the genuine Christianity of the daughter exhibits itself clearly, yet unostentatiously, in the last scene of her life on earth, not less so does that of the father, in the affecting language in which he records the incidents of that scene.]

This poor dear child had gradually been growing weaker for some days. On the 4th, 5th, and 6th her weakness had alarmingly increased; but she left her bed on each of those days for some hours, and sat as usual amongst us. On this day, Thursday, the 7th, she was for the first time too weak to rise; and at three or four in the afternoon it became evident that her end was drawing nigh. Throughout her illness she never seemed to suspect that she should not recover. She used to talk of her return to dear England, and form plans for the future. We did not warn her of her danger, but waited till she should herself introduce the subject: we feared that in her weak state of body it might agitate her spirits too much, and perhaps hasten her end. We felt that no preparation was necessary. Her whole life had been

a preparation for another world. Whenever she inquired, her mother was prepared to open to her the true state of her disease. It was not however till the last day of her life that she inquired of her mother whether there was any chance of her recovery. She was then told the truth. To our surprise, instead of being terrified by the intelligence, this dear child displayed a force of mind and piety which have been seldom equalled. From that moment she assumed a new energy, and applied herself to the only true source of consolation and hope; pointed out to her mother and sisters passages of Scripture which she desired they should read to her, and recited to them apposite texts suited to her own case and to theirs. Her beautiful and touching conversation was full of hope and faith and joy. To me she said, "Dear Papa, do not be sorry for me; I am going to be eternally happy with my Saviour. We shall all, I trust, meet again where there will be no more sorrow." To her mother,—"Don't grieve too much for your child, dear mother: I am going to be very happy; a few short years, and we shall meet again." Observing her mother's tears, she beckoned to her, and said, "I have something to say to you." When her mother drew near, she said, "Remember, 'Despise not the chastening of the Lord: for whom the Lord loveth, he correcteth.'" She said at another

time, "If God were to give me the choice of remaining in this world, I would rather go to my Saviour, which is far better." Again she exclaimed, "Oh! dear, dear mother, how sorry I am to leave you! but then I am going to Jesus." In taking leave of her younger sisters, she said to them, "Mind that you study attentively the Bible: I have always found my great comfort in reading that Holy Book." A Bible was placed upon her bed: and she always kept her right-hand upon it during the whole time; and if any one raised her hand to kiss it, she always returned it to the same position. "Dear mother," she said, "make the children read this Holy Book." She exclaimed at another time, "My heart is of stone; I am very ungrateful. I have not loved my Saviour as I ought. I have been very worldly all through my illness: I thought only of getting well, when I ought to have thought of Heaven." While waiting for Mr. Brickdale, who was called to administer the Sacrament, she said, "I hope he will come before it is too late; for I feel that I am dying. Perhaps he would speak some words of comfort to me. My time is short now. All the time that is not spent in prayer is lost." Her self-possession and clearness of mind never forsook her. After the Sacrament had been administered, Mr. Brickdale inquired whether she had been able to follow the service with atten-

tion, and had understood all that had been done. She answered, "Perfectly." To one of her sisters she gave her little canary-bird, of which she was very fond; and said, "Keep this bird for my sake; when you hear it singing, think of me, and that then perhaps I also am singing the praises of God in Heaven."

During all this time she had been spared any acute pain; she even said, "I feel no pain in dying." But about half-past seven o'clock grievous spasms seized upon her, affecting her lungs and throat and chest. Her faith and piety, however, did not give way. Sometimes she exclaimed, "Shall I never die? Has God forgotten me?" Then however she added, "My Saviour endured more than this for sinners." Once, when she appeared to be impatient, her mother said, "Remember the text you quoted to me, 'Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth.'" She replied, "I do, I do;" and became calm again. Her mother said at another time, "Are you happy?" "Happy! happy!" was the answer. After these pains had held her for nearly three hours, she suddenly placed her cheek upon her pillow in the attitude of one asleep, her countenance calm and placid. We thought that she had dropped into a sleep in an interval of suspended pain. But she was quite gone—her pains had ceased for ever: three hours of pain were exchanged for an eternity in Heaven.

Her little pocket Bible (given her by Mrs. Wylde when she was six years old) came into her mother's hands after her death. We then understood how diligently she had studied that Holy Book. Her sisters always knew that she had been accustomed to read in her Bible every day. But the marks in pencil with which she had filled the margin in various parts of the little volume, attested with what depth and power and earnestness she had studied the Scriptures. Some of the notes were made two years before.

Some passages and thoughts are written in a little book which was given her by a friend two days before she left her dear home. In this little book, on December 25th, 1838,—her own last birthday, when she had now only a few weeks to live in this world, she writes thus:—"Christmas Day. This day the Lord of heaven and earth took our nature upon him, and became as one of us, yet without sin. Oh, the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge! He left His throne on high, and bore the sins of the whole world, that He might become the Mediator of men with God! Oh, my Saviour, teach me to feel more deeply this great kindness!"

This child was *very* dear to me. My other children I have sometimes had occasion to correct. But to our Henrietta, in the whole eighteen years during

which she dwelt among us, I never uttered a reproving word. Gentle, playful, and winning, and yet truth-telling, candid, and inflexibly upright, she always soothed and delighted me. In the midst of any care or trouble, I was cheered by her presence. If she had lived and enjoyed health, she would have unfolded talents of the first order;—a rich and capacious mind, with great originality of thought. And then, how simple, how innocent, were her pleasures and her tastes! Her garden, her flowers, her birds, her poultry,—these were her delights.

12*th*. Our poor dear child was committed to the grave in the cemetery at Tours.

28*th*. In these two months, January and February, 1839, finished Origen, in Evang. Joannis, and in Evang. Matthæi; pp. juxta 1030

Homil. in Lucam	152
Commentarium in Epistolam ad Romanos	870
	2052

Item Lucanum, et Ciceronis Philos. libros xl.

In his studiis solatium animo meo.

March 12. Since March 2, Origen περὶ Ἀρχῶν, περὶ Προσευχῆς, περὶ Μαρτυρίου.

16*th*. His diebus nulla studia: ἐπιθυμίαι ἄκαιροι.

19*th*. During the last three days, read the Apocalypse, ed. Burton. Archbishop of Tours called.

April 13. To this time, from March 20, inspected Sismondi's 'History of France,' the first twenty-one volumes, to A.D. 1598.

May 6. Per omnes hos dies jam inde a 14 Aprilis, nullæ omnino literæ, nihil agitur: tempus frustra absumitur.

9*th*. In the evening, walked with my wife to the cemetery.

28*th*. I paid a last visit to the cemetery in the evening of this day.

30*th*. We reached Paris at twelve. At the Hôtel Mirabeau.

31*st*. At Paris: the Tuileries, the Louvre, etc.

June 4. We reached Rouen. Hôtel de Rouen. Entered the Normandie steamer at eight; down the Seine to Hâvre at five.

6*th*. Landed at London Bridge at seven. Arrived in Dean's Yard, all in safety, at half-past seven this evening.

December 31. Our residence at Tours is full of interesting recollections to me. 1. I had, through God's blessing, uninterrupted health and strength in these seven months. 2. I had my children's society more than I can have at home: we occupied the same room in the evenings; they were often the companions of my walks,—to the Cathedral—to the Rue Royale—to the Champ de Mars—to the Church

of St. Cyr. 3. I carried on there some profitable studies in theology, and had many meditations on the Scriptures, and derived much from Origen's Commentaries, on St. John and St. Matthew especially. These were causes of pleasing recollection peculiar to myself. But, 4. Tours was the last scene of dear Henrietta's pilgrimage among us, and of her holy and happy death; the scene in which I beheld her for the last time, and the place where I saw her remains deposited in that quiet and humble grave. Associated with such remembrances, Tours and its scenery,—the view from our balcony—my daily walk —the high roof and towers of the Cathedral, full in front of my window—the bridge—the river—the city itself lying beyond—the undulating outline of hills behind the city,—have all the interest of a pleasing and romantic dream.

Almost seven months are now passed since our return from that land. In this space many mercies have been received.

This year has also been marked by important events to my domestic condition. The deaths of many with whom I am connected or concerned,—Mr. W—— in February, Miss R—— in April, Mr. M—— in November. All these have been called away in the course of nature, and in their old-age. My dear child's death was an event of another sort;

in the midst of youth—in her nineteenth year. May God enable me to profit by her example in that trying hour!

Till the 29th of May I pursued some useful studies, at Tours, which are described above. In addition to these studies was Sismondi's History of France, in twenty-one volumes, 8vo, to A.D. 1598.

I first returned to Welwyn June 8. From this date to the end of the year I have been occupied sixty-three days of the time in no less than twenty journeys to London or Bayfordbury. But little time remained for literary pursuits in this busy period. Only, after August 2, I inspected the 'Acta Conciliorum' for Fast. Hell. Part IV.* From November 9, I began to prepare for the third edition of Fast. Hell. Part II., and this has occupied the remainder of the year.

1840.

January 3. Returned home from Leighton. In itinere πολλὰ μονολογίζων μετὰ προσευχῆς καὶ λιτανείας, καὶ εὐχαριστίας, καὶ ἐξομολογήσεως.

31*st*. In London since 29th, with the Lears, in Belgrave-square. Each day I visited Dean's Yard: ibi solus μονολογίζων et legens et scribens aliquid; ἔτι δὲ προσευχαὶ, καὶ εὐχαριστίαι, καὶ ἀναμνήσεις.

* By this is meant the volume which was afterwards published with the title 'Fasti Romani,' vol. i.—*Editor.*

February 1. We leave our hospitable friends the Lears, from whom and from their children I have received much kindness, and return home: arrived at six, found all well.

5*th*. His diebus graviter vexatus curis; Deo me commendo, in quo spes omnis.

April 22. Read "No Popery Agitation: and the Liverpool Corporation Schools; by Philalethes." Population of Liverpool from 240,000 to 250,000, of whom about 80,000 Irish. In the Corporation schools, Church of England 536, Catholics 936, Dissenters 214, of both sexes.

May 23. Corrected sheet z to p. 178 inclusive, of the third edition of the Fast. Hell. vol. ii., being the thirtieth sheet (the first received January 14): thirty sheets in 131 days.

August 17. We went from London Bridge by steam to Ramsgate: voyage seven hours.

20*th*. Began Ambrosii opera.

September 15. Finished Ambrosii tom. i., pp. 440, = pp. justis 1361.

November 16. Ten works are mentioned in April 1837, as helps to be consulted in completing my Chronology from Augustus to Justinian. To these authors I can now add the following:—

11. Norisii opera, four vols. folio.

12. Pagi in Baronium, four vols. folio.

13. Episcopii opera, two vols. folio.
14. Ja. Basnage, 'Histoire de l'Eglise,' two vols. folio.
15. Beausobre, Hist. de Manichée, two vols. 4to.
16. Renaudot, Hist. Patriarcharum Alex., 4to.
17. Mosheim, de Rebus ante Constantinum, 4to.
18. Clericus Hist. Eccl. duorum Sæculorum, 4to.

28*th.* Dear and excellent Henry Cowper died this morning, in his eighty-seventh year.

December 8. I breakfasted at Bayfordbury: attended Mr. Cowper's funeral at Hertingfordbury. Ἐν ταύταις ταῖς ἡμέραις προσευχαὶ καὶ λιτανεῖαι καὶ δεήσεις ὑπὲρ τῆς φιλτάτης παιδὸς Καθαρίνης.

31*st.* Studies of this year:—

May 1–Aug. 8. Chrysostomi quædam opera.
Aug. 20–Dec. 31. Ambrosii operum pp. 3820.
„ „ Marium Mercatorem.
„ „ Alexandrum Lycopolitam.

Ante Martii 31 relegi:—

Scholia Aristophanis, ed. Dindorf; et
Aristophanem ipsum, ed. Dindorf.

Revised and enlarged the Appendix to Fast. Hell., Part II., third edition. Corrected sixty-nine sheets, pp. 62 + 490 = 552 of the third edition: January 14 to December 31.

137 days in this year absent from Welwyn. A troubled and anxious period, on account of the long

illnesses of three of my children. These cares have been balanced by many blessings in this present year.

1841.

February 4. Heard from Gaisford of the publication of my third edition of vol. ii., on January 29.

April 13. Went to Dean's Yard.

14*th.* Evening alone in Dean's Yard: προσευχαὶ, καὶ λιτανεῖαι, καὶ ἐξομολογήσεις, καὶ ἀναμνήσεις.

May 6. Finished in the evening Boswell's Life of Johnson. The last time I read this inimitable book was in Little Dean's Yard, in 1828, 1829. The first time I read it was in 1796, when I lived as a home-boarder at my father's house in the Great Cloisters. It was the quarto edition, lent me by my schoolfellow, Peregrine Langton, the son of Bennet Langton, the ancient friend of Johnson.

Bennet Langton at that time lived in Great George-street, Westminster. I remember him and Lady Rothes, and their daughters; and have, as a schoolboy, dined at his house with a distinguished company of persons, eminent both in the literary and fashionable world. Bennet Langton was born in 1736, and was about twenty-six years younger than his friend Johnson.

15*th.* Transcribed 'Fasti Romani' to p. 85, from February 15 to May 15. An anxious and troubled

period, *ob res et curas et pericula domestica.* At length—*tandem aliquando*—by God's great mercy I have hope that my dear child may be restored to health. [See above, December 8, 1840.]

Of the transcription of the 'Fasti Romani,' 85 pages have been completed in these three months; 85 pages in ninety days, including nineteen days of absence from home. At this rate of progress, 510 pages will require eighteen months, including sixteen weeks of absences.

The studies for the preparation of this work were begun May 7, 1834.

August 6. My time thus distributed (in London): —from half-past nine to twelve, study; from twelve to half-past one, in St. James's Park Garden, with K——'s chair; from half-past four to six, walk; from nine to eleven, reading or writing.

19*th.* Went to Ramsgate with K—, L—, K— and H—, and I—.

23*rd.* I returned to Dean's Yard by the steamer: evening, solus, negotiis occupor; *καὶ μελάγχολος μονολογίζω.*

30*th.* Returned to Ramsgate. My distribution of time at Ramsgate:—half-past nine to twelve, study; twelve to half-past one, with my dear child on the pier; tea at seven; reading-room from half-past eight to eleven.

September 30. Finished thirty orations of Libanius; versus 8835 = pp. 320. Begun in Dean's Yard, July 29.

October 12. Finished Himerius, with the notes of Wernsdorp: Eclogæ ex Photio, pp. 159 = justis 79; Orations 34, pp. 283 = pp. justis 142: totus Himerius pp. justas habet 221.

November 29. Marini Vitam Procli. Decem et amplius horas hoc die in literis et in Proclo aliisque scriptoribus Græcis ordinandis: eas vires, id otium, eam *εὐθυμίαν*, mihi Deus largitus est: cui gratias ago *νῦν τε καὶ πάλαι· οὐδὲν γὰρ τούτων ἄνευ Θεοῦ.*

December 1. Libanii Orationes viii., pp. 180, versus 4119 horis subsecivis, intra October 26 et December 1.

9*th*. Epicteti Dissertationes. Hoc biduo languet animus ob valetudinem.

31*st*. Studies in 1841:—

SCRIPTA.

January 1–29. Fast. Hell. Part II., third edition.

February 15–*May* 24. Transcribed ninety-six pages of 'Fasti Romani.' In November, at Ramsgate, Indices Scriptorum Græcorum. Tables, column 3, for 'Fasti Romani.'

LECTIONES.

Begun.	Ended.		pp.
Feb. 7.	June 28.	Gregorii Nazianzeni	1200

Begun.	Ended.		pp.
July 12.	Sept. 27.	Philostrati Vitæ Soph. 158	700
		——— Vita Apol. 425	
		——— Heroica . 117	
July 29.	Sept. 30.	Libanii Orationes xxxviii. .	500
Nov. 12.	Dec. 1.		
Oct. 1.	Oct. 12.	Himerius	221
Nov. 22.	Nov. 25.	Porphyrii Vita Plotini 39	81
	Nov. 30.	Marini Vita Procli . 42	
Dec. 2.	Dec. 8.	Maximus Tyrius	308
	Dec. 17.	Epictetus	413
	Dec. 22.	Simplicius in Epictetum .	232
Dec. 10.	Dec. 28.	Sexti Empirici :—	758
		—— Pyrrhon. iii. . 232	
		—— Math. vi. . . 210	
		—— Logic. ii. . . 246	
		—— Physic. i. 1–194 70	
			4413

Scriptores Latini.

Mar. 30. Senecæ Tragœdiæ.
June 1. Statius.
June 22. Martialis.
July 14. Silius Italicus.
July 24. Frontonis Reliquiæ.
Sept. 19. Oct. 16. Ambrosii tom. iii.

I have had no convenient or useful access to my books or papers at Welwyn since July 5. But in the

latter six months some profitable studies have been pursued.

1842.

January 14. Dies natalis: sixty-one years. *Προσευχαὶ καὶ ἐξομολογήσεις καὶ εὐχαριστίαι.*

February 17. Finished Mosheim 'De Rebus Christianorum' ante A.D. 325, pp. quarto 988, = pp. justis 1480. Began January 17. In this work Mosheim treats copiously and lucidly of the Gnostics, Cyprian, Origen, Manichæus, and the Manichees.

20*th*. The Mosaic genealogies.

March 9. I arrived at Ramsgate January 15. Remained thirty-nine days, to February 23 inclusive, in lectionibus et studiis. Absent from Ramsgate fourteen days, from February 24 to March 9 inclusive; quo spatio nullæ literæ. Immo per dies octo, Martii 2–9, *οὐδὲν ὑγιὲς· οὐδὲν καλὸν· ἐν ἐμοὶ οὐδὲν ἀγαθόν.*

April 25. Script. Græci, for completing the Tables.

May 11. Scriptores Græcos in Tabulis, col. 3, usque ad num. 239, "Eunapium."

23*rd*. His diebus Tabulas ex Eusebio, et ex Regibus Persarum.

June 16. I saw the Duke of Newcastle for an hour and a half, in Portman-square.

17*th*. We returned to Welwyn.

August 6. His sex diebus nihil fere in literis studiisque meis, partim ob negotia et vexationes, partim ob valetudinem.

September 10. At Bayfordbury.* It is time to survey my own mind, to mark the gradual progress, the slow advance, the imperfect knowledge; and to bear my testimony to those through whom I have acquired anything. *Οὐδὲν γὰρ ἔχω παρ' ἐμαυτοῦ, ἀλλὰ πάντα παρὰ τῶν ἀεὶ διδασκάλων, δι' ὧν ὁ Θεὸς ἕκαστά μοι ἐξηγήσατο.*

Ἔμαθον μὲν οὖν,—

Παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς, τὸ μὴ περὶ ἑαυτοῦ λέγειν.

Παρὰ τῆς μητρὸς, τὸ δραστήριον, καὶ τὸ ἐπιμελητικὸν, καὶ τὸ, ἐάν τι μὴ κατὰ τὴν ἐλπίδα συμβῇ, ἄλλο τι ἀντελπίσαι.

From 'Sandford and Merton,'—to despise luxury; to despise flattering the great; to love labour, and industry, and diligence, and simplicity; to compassionate the poor; to respect the industrious poor.

From Magnus Jackson,—*τὸ φιλομαθὲς, καὶ τὸ ἀκριβὲς, καὶ τὸ ἐνεργητικὸν ἐν τῷ ἀναγνῶναι, καὶ ἀκούειν, καὶ γράφειν.*

From John Wheler† and F. Chaplin,—*τὸ ἐλευθέριον, καὶ τὸ πρέπον, καὶ τὸ τοῖς πέλας ἀρέσκειν ἐν ταῖς καθ' ἡμέραν ὁμιλίαις.*

From my sister Emma, and from my uncle Job Brough,—*τὸ ὑπὲρ τῶν φίλων πολυπραγμονεῖν.*

* The seat of his son-in-law, W. R. Baker, Esq.

† The Rev. John Wheler, formerly Prebendary of Westminster. —*Editor.*

From the historian Clarendon,—*τὸ μηδὲν ὑπὲρ τὴν ἀξίαν θαυμάζειν, μηδὲ ἐξωνεῖσθαι μείζοσι τιμαῖς ἢ δεῖ, ἀλλὰ, εἰ ἄρα τι ἐπιθυμητόν ἐστιν, ὁπόσου ἄξιόν ἐστι προδιερευνᾷν.*

From Hannah More,—in seasons of depression, when the mind is less vigorous, to work at the mechanical parts of my literary labours.

In classical studies, these have been the best :—

LATIN.	GREEK.	GREEK.
Virgil.	Homerus.	Æschines.
Horace.	Xenophon.	Lysias.
Sallust.	Herodotus.	Isocrates.
Cicero.	Thucydides.	Plato.
Livy.	Tragici tres.	Aristoteles.
	Aristophanes.	Plutarchus.
	Demosthenes.	

The Holy Scriptures and theological studies shall not be mentioned now, because they are an entirely distinct branch of inquiry,—another and a higher subject of contemplation.

October 14. During the past summer months (April to October) I have been employed almost daily about seven hours with the 'Fasti Romani.'

31*st*. We all left, thirteen in all, Dean's Yard at eight A.M., and landed safely at Ramsgate pier at half-past four.

December 31. In this year I have enjoyed the use

of 199 days at Welwyn. In this period, thirty days were employed in various visits: the rest were given to study.

Fifty-two days have been passed at Ramsgate. In these days, interrupted by visits to London, Leighton, and Bayfordbury, I have completed from p. 302 to p. 385 of the 'Fasti Romani.'

Studies of the year 1842:—

[Jan. 17–Feb. 17.] Mosheim de rebus Christianis ante Constantinum.

[Feb. 18–March 20.] Ambrosii Epistolæ.

[April 24–Dec. 16.] Lactantius.
Eusebii Hist. Eccl. relegi.
Prichard on the Physical Hist. of Mankind, vol. iii. p. 1.

[March 21–26.] Sexti Empirici Physic. lib. ii.

[April 22–May 11.] Ad Fast. Rom. Scriptores Græci in col. 3.

[May 24–June 11.] Cod. Justiniani Chronologiam.

[June 18–Dec. 31.] Transcribed Tables of Fast. Rom. 288 pages, from A.D. 105, p. 98, to A.D. 307, p. 385.

1843.

June 4. Heard from Gaisford. I wrote to him April 10, to explain to him the plan of the 'Fasti Romani,' and offering it to the Board. . . . I ex-

pected that the first volume would occupy eighty-five sheets, or 680 pages, quarto.

Gaisford, in his replies, writes as follows from Oxford:—

May 3, 1843.—"I will lay your letter before the Board at the next meeting, which will not be till next week. There can be no doubt that they will accept your offer."

May 11, 1843.—"I had hoped to have submitted your proposal to the Board this day; but when the time came, there was not found a sufficient number of members necessary to constitute a Board: and therefore I could not bring it forward. There is no doubt however that it will be cordially accepted; and in order to save time, I would recommend you to send what you have ready for the press to Mr. T. Combe, who will take due care of it, and prepare a specimen for approbation by the time we again assemble."

June 2, 1843.—"I made today your proposal to the Board, which was readily accepted. Mr. Combe will send you the proofs to read, as you may direct."

9th. Received the first proof-sheet of the 'Fasti Romani' this day.

November 11. We left Dean's Yard at half-past eight, embarked at half-past nine, landed at Ramsgate Pier at five; twelve persons, including servants: in 4, Nelson Crescent.

December 31. Studies of 1843:—

Before Sept. 5.	Socrates	pp. 506	689
	Palladii Lausiaca	183	
	Symmachi Epistolæ.		
	Theophanis p. 78–211 .	= 230	
	Cedrini p. 301–393 .	= 140	
	Evagrias	293	
	Agathias	306	
	Malalæ xiv.–xviii.	168	
	Procopius . . . pp. 200		380
	——— Anecdota . 180		
	——— cum Alemanno.		
			1517
	Cassiodori Variorum xii. . .	660	
			2177

Scripta.

Before April 10, transcribed of Fast. Rom. pp. 89

May 25 to November 7 145

234

From A.D. 308 to A.D. 404, p. 386–611.

June 9 to November 7, twenty-eight proof-sheets.

1844.

January 1. Left Ramsgate: London Bridge at half-past five.

9*th*. At Welwyn, alone. Literæ; προσευχαὶ, λιτανεῖαι.

10*th*. Lectiones *καὶ προσευχαί.*

13*th*. Arrived at Ramsgate at half-past four: all well.

14*th*. Dies natalis. Annus 64^{us} hodie auspicatur, —*ἐμὲ τὸν ἀνάξιον, τὸν ἁμαρτωλὸν, τὸν οὐδὲ ἓν ἀγαθὸν παρ' ἐμαυτοῦ ἔχοντα, ἡ Θεοῦ εὔνοια καὶ χάρις ἐν τοσούτοις ἔτεσιν διασώζει.*

January 1–15. Fere nulla studia.

16*th*–31*st*. Per hos dies semper 'Fasti Romani' me occupant.

February 29. In this period at Ramsgate, November 12 to February 29, omitting the first fourteen days of January, three hours and a half daily, from half-past nine to one, and one hour before seven P.M., or about four hours and a half daily, for writing and composition.

April 21. In the last six days, alone at Welwyn: scribendo, legendo, meditando, *ἐν προσευχαῖς καὶ δεήσεσι, καὶ λιτανείαις· ἐάν πως τὸν φιλάνθρωπον Θεὸν ἱλάσκωμαι.*

30*th*. Thirty days in this month, *ἡμέραι ἐνεργοὶ*, at Welwyn.

May 22. We all leave Ramsgate, after more than twenty-seven weeks.

24*th*. Arrived at Welwyn.

29*th*. Dined at Brocket Hall (Lord Melbourne's). Party consisted of Lady Holland, Lord and Lady

Jocelyn, Lady F. Cowper, Earl of Besborough, Lord De Mauley, Mr. Babington, Mr. Spencer Cowper, and myself.

June 30. In this month at Welwyn, ἡμέραι ἐνεργοὶ τρισκαίδεκα.

July 31. In this month sixteen days are passed at Welwyn, ubi quotidie aliquid scribitur aut legitur.

October 13. I wrote today to my friend Gaisford: "The Tables (of the 'Fasti Romani') will make a larger volume than I had expected. I have found it necessary to enlarge my plan, in order to make two branches of my subject more complete,—the Annals of the Ecclesiastical Affairs, and the Annals of the Jurisprudence;—so that, as far as I can at present judge, the Tables will extend to ninety sheets. But, on the other hand, the Introduction will be very short."

December 31. In this past year, completed of the MS. of the 'Fasti Romani' 223 pages.

1845.

January 14. Dies natalis: annus 65^{us} hodie auspicatur. In hanc ætatem, in hæc tempora, Dei misericordia me conservavit. In multos animadvertit—mihi pepercit.

February 14. His diebus Paulum Diaconum 'De Longobardis.'

March 24. Finished Prichard's fourth volume of 'Physical History of Mankind.'

25*th*. In this period at Ramsgate, November 5 to March 25 (120 days); transcribed and revised 123 pages, or pp. 786–908 both inclusive, A.D. 502–567; and corrected fifteen proof-sheets, occupying thirty days of the period.

October 12. Received the first printed sheet of the 'Fasti Romani' June 9, 1843; discontinued printing from November 10, 1843; resumed April 4, 1844; the last page of Index printed October 12, 1845.

Introduction	pp. 10
Tables	842
Index	10
Addenda	3
	865 pp. 4to.

1846.

February 28. His temporibus circiter *sex* quotidie horas τοῖς *μαθήμασι*: scilicet intra 9h. 30m. A.M. et 3h. P.M. *quinque:* item intra 5h. et 6h. 30m. *unam.* Præterea aliquoties aliquid spatii conceditur intra 9h. et 11h. P.M.

March 30. His diebus Aristotelem περὶ *Γενέσεως καὶ Φθορᾶς*, cum Philopono; et περὶ *Ψυχῆς*, cum Simplicio et Philopono.

August 20. We left Dean's Yard at twelve; at Salisbury Deanery at half-past seven.

September 1. Old Sarum, with the Dean of Salisbury.*

6*th.* The Sacrament at the Cathedral. Mr. Bailey (Anti-Tractarian) preached for the Jews.

7*th.* This day, and several preceding days, at Wilton.

21*st.* Stonehenge.

30*th.* Returned home: absent forty-three days.

December 31. Studies of 1846:—

Ramsgate, Jan. 30–Feb. 12	Aristot. φυσ. ἀκροάσ. lib. viii. cum Simplicio.
Rams., Feb. 13–28	——— De Cœlo, cum Scholiis.
Rams., March . .	——— περὶ Ψυχῆς, cum Philopon.
Rams., April 20–May 9; Salisb., Aug. 24–Sep. 16.	——— Metaphys., cum Scholiis.
Ramsgate	Geiseler, vol. i. ii.

June 1 to December 18: Appendix to Fast. Rom., cap. i., Roman Emperors; from Alexander Severus to Constantine, both inclusive, = pp. MS. 76.

Abstract to Aristotle, pp. 100.

* Dr. Lear. Mrs. Lear was the sister of Mrs. Fynes Clinton.—*Editor.*

Aristotelis	pp. 600
Simplicii	100
Philoponi	1556
	2256

Days of absence and of suspended studies in 1846, 100.

1847.

December 31. Studies of this year:—

[Feb.] Gregorii Naz. carmina quædam.
[April.] Zonaræ, tom. ii., quædam.
[May.] Theophylactus Simocatta.
[June.] Aristotelis Ethica.
[June.] Origenis contra Celsum.
Muratorius.
Nicephori Callisti quædam.
Homeri Ilias.
Aristophanis quædam.
Plutarchi Moralium quædam.
(English) Hallam's Constitutional History.

SCRIPTA.

Revised Fast. Hell. Part III., Tables.
Remarks on Grote.
Appendix to Fast. Rom.:—

Col. 1. Emperors	pp. 185
Col. 2. Consuls	66

Col. 3, 4	15
Col. 5. Scripture and Gospel Chronol.	35
	301

PLAN OF STUDY.

Consilium est, vel potius optandum mihi est, nunquam de manibus dimittere Historicos illos tres, Oratores, Philosophos, Scriptores duodecim, Scriptores decem; item ex cæteris classibus hos—

Sextum Empiricum,
Philostratum vel Philostratos,
Heliodorum,
Stobæum,
Photium,
Hermogenem,
Galenum;

præcipuè vero Poetas primæ et secundæ classis.

Vide quæ scripsimus initio anni 1819: quanquam illa quæ juvenis scripsi emendari possunt, addendo quæ omittuntur, omittendo quæ minus commodè inseruntur.

1848.

June 10. Dined at Knebworth.* Met Alison (the historian), Blackwood, Aytoun, Bloomfield.

14*th*. His diebus Scriptores Græcos diligenter.

* Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's.

August 29. We left home at eight; arrived at Maresfield at five.

September 6. At Maresfield from August 29th to this day. Met, at Maresfield, Mr. and Mrs. Fane, Mr. and Mrs. Heneage, Lady Suffield, Sir John and Lady Shelley, Mr. Farquhar, Mr. and Mrs. Delmè Ratcliff.

Quotidie mane 9–10, item 10.40 circiter 12 solus *μονολογίζων*. Tum legendo literisque scribendis 12–2.

Read Nemesius horis subsecivis, pp. 202.

October 31. Finished the List of Authors this day at no. 409, pp. 189: began May 10.

December 31. Studies of this year:—

Galen *περὶ χρείας Μορίων*.

Nemesius, pp. 202.

Alexandri Aphrod. quædam.

March 22 to Dec. 16: corrected thirty-six sheets of Appendix to Fast. Rom., which occupied fifty-four days. Then discontinued printing.

1849.

September 26. Between February 10th and this day, corrected twenty-one sheets, 230 MS. pages, of Appendix to 'Fasti Romani.'

December 31. Completed this year of the Appendix to Fast. Rom., cap. viii., Ecclesiastical Authors, pp. MSS. 328; and printed of the Appendix pp. 216.

There is a tendency in languages to lose their synthetic forms, and to become analytic in the progress of time. This deterioration of a language, by substituting analytic forms for synthetic, seems to proceed from various causes. In the Romanic languages, that is, the French, Italian, Spanish, Provençal, formed out of the Roman, it was the expedient of ignorance. Illiterate barbarians,—for such were the conquerors of the Roman empire,—rejected a machinery too nice for them to arrange. For the inflexions of the Latin cases they substituted prepositions; for the inflexions of the verb they substituted auxiliary verbs. The English language was produced by a different cause. The Norman conquerors probably used their own Norman-French for some generations after the conquest: they would leave to their Saxon subjects the possession of their own dialect. The corruption then proceeded from that part of the nation which was accustomed (in the Saxon language) to the synthetic forms. And yet the English has suffered a greater change than any of the Romanic languages. Whence it would seem that synthetic forms will be lost, and analytic forms adopted, whenever two languages are combined and confounded together, and a third language produced out of them.

It is said that the German language was once synthetic, and was changed by the Germans themselves

into analytic. This would form a third case, differing from the other two; and would justify the opinion that language has a tendency to discard its synthetic forms by a change working within itself, and without any foreign admixture, unless the synthetic forms are fixed by a written literature. This view of the subject opens an interesting field for speculation, when applied to the Greek language. In the Greek we see a language possessing synthetic forms, copious, various, and beautiful, from the earliest period, as it appears in the Iliad; and yet this language, so far from losing its synthetic forms, not only faithfully retained them, but gradually continued to refine and perfect them, for at least five hundred years, without the use of a written literature. Not till the end of this period, and not more than two hundred years before the accession of Pisistratus, did a written literature come in aid of the synthetic forms, and contribute to fix them, and to secure the language from future deterioration.

1850.

May 6. Sent 'Fasti Hellenici,' vol. iii., to Oxford, for a new edition.

18*th*. Last sheet of the Index and of the work ('Fasti Romani') corrected. 'Fasti Romani' contains:—

Vol. I.	pp. 865
Vol. II.	606
A.D. 15–641.	1471
Greek Authors described . . .	454
Ecclesiastical.	349
Bishops	262
Latin Authors described in the Text and Index	124
	1189
Authors described in Fast. Hell.	628
Total in the two works . . .	1817

December 31. Scripta anno 1850 :—

Fast. Rom., vol. ii., Episcopi, Index.

Fast. Hell., c. xii., Greek Authors.

——— c. i., Notes.

Greek Dramatic Authors of uncertain dates.

Read in July and August :—

Alexander Aphrod.
Ammonius Hermeæ
Plotinus . . . .
Bardesanes . . .
} περὶ Εἱμαρμένης, pp. 110.

All these argue against predestination.

December 6 : Sulpicii Severi Historiam Sacram perlegi.

1851.

January 6. Anniversary of our marriage: *τὸ τεσσαρακοστὸν ἔτος ἄρχεται ἀπὸ τῆσδε τῆς ἡμέρας.*

14*th.* Dies natalis: *ἔτος ἑβδομηκοστὸν ἤδη τελεοῦται Θεοῦ φιλανθρώπως ἐμὲ σώζοντος.*

20*th.* Went to Clumber; arrived at seven. The four brothers, Lord Combermere, Mr. Mundy, and myself.

21*st.* The former and Colonel Dawkins. Funeral of the Duke (of Newcastle) at Markham-Clinton. Evening at Clumber.

22*nd.* Left Clumber at eleven; home at seven.

February 14. In these days, the Geography of Northern Africa.

March 10. Sent to Oxford eight pages of 'Memorials' of Cyrene.

26*th.* Finished a memoir on the extent of the Roman Empire.

April 29. At Highnam* (near Gloucester). Consecration of church. Height:—

Tower	97
Spire	85
Vane	15
	Ft. 197

* Highnam Court, the seat of his son-in-law, Thomas Gambier Parry, Esq.—*Editor.*

May 31–*June* 9–10. *Ἐν ταύταις ταῖς ἡμέραις δαμασθέντες ὑπὸ τοῦ πονηροῦ ἐδουλώθημεν ταῖς ἁμαρτίαις, ἀλλ' ὁμῶς διὰ τὸν Χριστὸν, ὅς ἐστιν ὁ Θεὸς ἡμῶν καὶ ὁ Σωτὴρ, ἐλπίδα τινὰ ἔχομεν ἀγαθήν.*

July 8. Sent to Oxford 208 pages of the Abridgment (the Epitome of the 'Fasti Hellenici'), namely, 154 of manuscript, and 54 of printed extracts, being the rest of Part II.; and 34 pages of Part III.

August 24. Sent Title, Preface, and corrections of 'Fasti Hellenici,' Vol. III. In this edition, eighty-one sheets, = pp. 648, in sixty-two weeks.

September 8. Dined at Knebworth: Sir H. and Lady Bulwer, etc.

30*th*. Sent to Oxford pages 461 to 467, Roman Authors. The Epitome contains, in 468 pages, with Index :—

Greek Poets		38	p. 148
Tragic		42	257
Comic, *α*. . . .	52		
—— *β*′ . . .	35	107	260
—— *γ*′ . . .	20		
Philosophers		46	261
Historians		47	263
Orators		32	264
Poets		22	260
Greek Authors . . .		306	423
Number . . .		640	

December 31. Studies of the year:—

Printed the rest of the Second Edition of 'Fasti Hellenici,' Vol. III., pp. 648: printed the Epitome.

Read Origenis Philosophumena.

Joh. Philoponi *περὶ Κοσμοποίας*.

Clarke on the Attributes.

Butler's Analogy.

Prometheum . . .
Demosthenis aliquæ .
Plutarchi quædam . .
} relegi.

1852.

January 14. Dies natalis: *δευτέρου καὶ ἑβδομεκοστοῦ ἔτους σημέρον ἀρχομένος, τὸν Θεὸν μετὰ προσευχῆς καὶ λιτανείας ἐπικαλοῦμαι.*

29*th*. At Clumber: at the marriage of Lady Caroline at Worksop Church. Present at Clumber in these days, among others:—Lord and Lady Combermere and Miss Cotton; Sir Charles and Lady Morgan and Miss Morgan; Sir Robert and Lady Wilmot and Miss Wilmot; Mr. and Mrs. Mundy, of Shipley; Colonel Dawkins and Mr. E. Dawkins; Colonel Frederic Clinton; the Duke's sisters and Lord Robert Clinton; myself, wife and daughter.

February 2. At Clumber till this day. We reached Welwyn at 4.50.

28*th.* His diebus Bœckh. de Metris Pindari.

March 1. Bacon's 'Instauratio Magna.'

29*th.* Finished Bacon's philosophical works, of which works I have now read the following :—

Of vol. i.	pp. 235
— vol. vii.	370
— vol. viii.	272
— vol. ix. (opuscula philosophica)	198
	1075

Physics and Metaphysics are well defined and distinguished by Bacon; and yet definition not new. The subject was always so understood by the interpreters of Aristotle. He has a good remark, that history is better for good living examples, than politics, which give only feigned examples.

In vol. vii., p. 234, he declines to philosophize upon the immortal part of man. He discusses however the powers moral and intellectual, but not the abstract nature.

In vol. vii., p. 250, he admits the syllogism in ethics, politics, law, but not in physics; these require induction.

The services of Bacon to human knowledge have been greatly overrated. The utmost that can be truly affirmed is that he advanced physical science. In other branches of philosophy he has taught and

discovered nothing that was not already known. In ethics, for example, what have been the services of Bacon to mankind? The present state of the civilized world, as far as ethics are concerned, would have been just what it is, if Bacon had never lived.

His arrangement of the objects of human knowledge is an innovation, but not an improvement. The old arrangement, founded upon the old philosophers and Cudworth, is better, as follows:—

Only two things in the universe, Mind and Matter: *νοῦς καὶ ὕλη*. These are either *pure*, as the Divine Nature and Angels are pure Mind, the Earth and its substances are pure Matter: or *mixed*, as Man, who is composed of both.

Philosophy is employed upon these subjects:

I. *Φυσική*.

1. Natural Philosophy.

a. Sciences concerning lifeless matter.
- *α.* Mathematics.
- *β.* Astronomy.
- *γ.* Mechanics.
- *δ.* Geology.
- *ε.* Mineralogy.
- *ς.* Chemistry.
- *ζ.* Physical Geography.

b. Vegetable Nature.
- *α.* Agriculture.
- *β.* Horticulture.
- *γ.* Botany.

- *c.* Animated Nature.
  - *α.* Zoology.
  - *β.* Ornithology.
  - *γ.* Ichthyology.
  - *δ.* Elminthology.
- Sciences applied to all three—*a*, *b*, *c*.
  - Anatomy.
  - Electricity.
  - Medicine.
- 2. Metaphysics.
  - *a.* Theology.
  - *b.* Angelic Natures.
  - *c.* Mind of Man.
  - *d.* Abstract qualities of things.
- 3. Arithmetic. Both a quality and an instrument.

II. *Ἠθική.*

1. Moral Duty.
2. Religious Duty.
3. *Πολιτική.*
   - *a.* Democracy.
   - *b.* Aristocracy.
   - *c.* Monarchy.
   - *d.* Statistics, including political geography.
4. Jurisprudence.

III. *Λογική.*

- 1. *α.* Language.
  - Spoken.
  - Written.
- 1. *β.* Grammar.
  - *a.* Usage.
  - *b.* Etymology.

The modes of applying the instrument of knowledge.

- 2. Dialectics.
- 3. Arithmetic, as an instrument of knowledge.
- 4. Poetry.
  - *a.* Epic.
  - *b.* Dramatic.
  - *c.* Lyric.
  - *d.* Elegiac.
  - *e.* Didactic.
- 5. Oratory.
  - *a.* Epideictic, including pulpit eloquence.
  - *b.* Forensic.
  - *c.* Deliberative.
- 6. Historical writing.
- 7. Philosophical writing.
- 8. Criticism
  - *a.* Philological.
  - *b.* Exegetic.
  - *c.* Antiquarian.
- 9. Arts.
  - *a.* Mechanical.
  - *b.* Fine Arts.

The two first, *Φυσικὴ* and *Ἠθικὴ*, contain the materials of knowledge; the third, *Λογικὴ*, contains the instrument, and the modes of applying that instrument.

Plato, in searching for the cause of the Material World, ascended to Heaven. Democritus grovelled in the dust. Bacon unites the scheme of Democritus with that of Plato.

April 29. During this month, Cudworth with Mosheim; Hesiodi Theog.; Cicero de Naturâ Deorum.

May 15. Began Epitome of 'Fasti Romani.'

17*th.* Finished fourth chapter of Cudworth, with Moshcim's notes.

June 8. At the British Museum. There saw certain coins, through the kindness of Mr. Vaux and Mr. Fitzgerald,—coins of the Antonines.

19*th.* The Epitome of the Fast. Rom. to this day: finished one-third of the Epitome of the tables, pp. 100; containing pp. 295 of the quarto.

July 19. Voted at Hatfield; county election: a single vote for Lytton.

August 12. Finished of the Epitome pp. 315 to p. 711 quarto; A.D. 494 inclusive.

30*th.* Finished the Epitome of the Tables. The Epitome has MS. pp. 413 of tables: the original quarto has 874 pages of tables: pp. 413 will make in print about 300; namely, as in the other—

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 137 & = & 100 \\ 3 & & 3 \\ \hline 411 & = & 300 \end{array}$$

September 7. The Epitome of the Appendix, his diebus.

8*th.* Saw Dr. Reed: τὰ περὶ τὴν καρδίαν καὶ τοὺς πλεύμονας διηρεύνησε.

October 2. Finished the Epitome as far as No. 322 of Ecclesiastical Authors. Saw Dr. Reed.

9*th*. Revising the copy of the Epitome.

21*st*. Saw Dr. Reed (for the eleventh time).

23*rd*. Received the Holy Sacrament from G. H. H. Present, K—, E—, A—.

[*Obiit* early in the morning of the 24th.

It will be seen, from the entries in the Journal, that the Epitome of the 'Fasti Romani' was carried on until within fourteen days of his decease; and that the Journal itself was continued to the very day before that lamented event: the last entry being that in which he records his partaking of the Lord's Supper a few hours previous to his dissolution.

He frequently expressed his desire, during his last illness, to be permitted to finish this Epitome, as it would, in fact, form a satisfactory termination to his literary labours.

The three volumes of the 'Fasti Hellenici' had already been epitomized; and the Epitome to the two volumes of the 'Romani' would complete a compendium of the whole work.*

In the "Oratio Censoria" pronounced in the Hall of Christ Church, Oxford, on the 4th of December, 1852, by the Rev. Osborne Gordon, B.D., the orator, after a just and eloquent tribute to the memory of the late illustrious

* This Epitome has since been finished by the Editor, and printed at the University Press, through the kindness of the Delegates.

Chancellor of the University, the Duke of Wellington, thus refers to the author of the 'Fasti':—

"Ratio temporis admonet alius luctus et domestici magis desiderii. Plurimi vestrum, arbitror, in 'Fastis Hellenicis' et 'Romanis' adjumenta studiorum invenistis; perpauci familiaritate auctoris usi estis, multi veterem hujusce Ædis alumnum fuisse aut ignoratis aut obliviscimini. Historiam vitæ patriæ perutilis et ad extremam senectutem provectæ operæ pretium erit breviter coram vobis recensere.

"A nobilissima Clintoniana stirpe oriundus, quindecim numerabat annos, ubi, a privato ludo, ad Westmonasteriensem disciplinam tunc temporis litterarum laude florentem accessit. Exin, abhinc tres et quinquaginta annos, ad nostram Ædem translatus, triennio post a viro admodum reverendo, qui tunc nobis tanta cum gloria præerat, pro singulari ejus quo optimum quemque ad hunc honorem eligebat judicio, alumnorum ordini adscriptus est. Baccalaurei et Magistri gradibus justo tempore susceptis, post quadriennium in Senatum cooptatus est, et per viginti annos operam patriæ consiliis impigram honestamque dedit; senior, sed integris animi corporisque viribus, in portum non inertiæ aut desidiæ, sed otii moderati atque honesti e negotiis confugit.

"Itaque vita ejus post pueritiam in tres est divisa partes, alteram apud nos, alteram in senatoriis muneribus, tertiam domi suæ et inter amicos actas; quarum unaquæque multa habet et ad cognoscendum jucunda et

ad imitandum fructuosa. Gratissimum est in commentariis quos quotidiano usu conficiebat, virum ipsum loquentem audire; nec melius fecerim, quam si verba ipsius pro facultate Latinè reddita, et ad rem accommodata, usurpem. 'Ad Universitatem,' inquit, 'duodeviginti annos natus, minus doctrinæ quam pro ætate mea,' quod nonnullis fortasse vestrum accidit, 'attuli. Singulari vero litterarum, præcipuè Græcarum, amore ardebam; et historia Mitfordi, quæ nuper prodierat, mirâ me cupiditate ad ipsos historiarum fontes hauriendos accenderat.' Multa de æqualibus suis, quorum unum præsentem video et diu nobis intersit, pergrata legentibus commemorat; multa de studiorum societate, doctrinæ disceptationibus, familiaritate morum, unde vivam viri imaginem, indolem, naturam, cognoscatis. 'Ante omnia,' ait, 'sanctissimis Scripturis operam diligenter dedi, Vetus Testamentum perlegi, locosque præcipuos cum Novo comparavi; ita me ad divina præcepta exigebam, et si quid mendosum erat emendabam, et in infido sæculo his præcipuè artibus fidem meam stabilivi.' . . .

" . . . Senatorem de se ipso loquentem audiamus. 'Eloquentiæ gloriam diu negatam desideravi. Deerat verborum etiam in re deliberatâ copia. Præcludebat meditatio dicendi opportunitatem. Ingenium scilicet me meum, ad sententias scripto potius, atque id quidem non sine multo limæ labore, potius quam prompto sermone explicandas, conformaverat. At me hac saltem opinione consolabar—si dura nihil oratoriæ laudis con-

cesserat natura, ad litterarum provinciam in infinitum patescere . . .'* Itaque per decem annos, quibus adhuc reipublicæ negotiis intererat, egregium illud opus meditabatur, cui, cum se tandem in otia receperat, insignes animi præstantissimi dotes, et adjumenta doctrinæ usque a longo tempore conquisita, consecravit. His occupatus curis, re ipsa expertus est, quod multi, rerum civilium laqueis irretiti, incassum tamen confessi sunt. 'Cætera neque temporum sunt, neque ætatum omnium; hæc studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium præbent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.'

"Non est hic cur ejus in investigando diligentiam, in judicando sollertiam, in sententiis proferendis subtilitatem collaudem. Hæc satis testantur opera ipsa, ingenti labore impensisque haud mediocribus confecta. Munificentiam, qua studiosos omnes, non divitiarum modo, sed ingenii fructu, locupletavit, recordatur et gratam habet Universitas. Sed vellem, suavitatem illam ingenii, festivitatem sermonis, indulgentiam erga juniores, qua se ad quemcunque discendi avidum demittebat, comitatem erga omnes conditam gravitate, nisi ambitiosius esset de viro quem semel tantum aspexi libere dicere, vobis repræsentare. Vellem sinceræ pietatis speciem, et religionis, quâ commentarii ejus pleni sunt, reverentiam exhibere, nisi privati doloris verecundia, secretas viri cogitationes atque interiora sensa vetaret patefacere."]

* See pp. 31, 114–116.—*Editor.*

His works were published as follows:—

1807. Solyman, a Tragedy.
1824. Second Part of 'Fasti Hellenici,' pp. 381, quarto.
1827. Second Edition of Second Part, pp. 527, quarto.
1830. Third Part of 'Fasti Hellenici,' pp. 624, quarto.
1834. First Part of 'Fasti Hellenici,' pp. 453, quarto.
1841. Third Edition of the Second Part, pp. 627, quarto.
1845. Fasti Romani, Vol. I., Tables, pp. 872, quarto.
1850. Fasti Romani, Vol. II., Appendix, pp. 612, quarto.
1851. Second Edition of Third Part of 'Fasti Hellenici,' pp. 644 quarto.,
——. Epitome of 'Fasti Hellenici,' pp. 476, octavo.
1853. Epitome of 'Fasti Romani,' pp. 528, octavo. A posthumous publication, completed and edited by the Rev. C. J. Fynes Clinton, M.A.

Pages of the last editions of the 'Fasti Hellenici':—

Vol. I.	453
Vol. II.	627
Vol. III.	644
	—— pp. 1724 quarto.

Pages of the 'Fasti Romani':—

Vol. I.	872
Vol. II.	612
	—— pp. 1484 quarto.
Total . . .	pp. 3208 quarto.

PART III.

*ATAKTA.

[This Part consists of selections from a Note-book, with the above title, on Theological subjects. From these selections may be gathered the opinions of the Author of the 'Fasti' on religious topics of great importance, and especially his sentiments on questions which have of late agitated the Church in no small degree.]

I.

The Theological disputes which have in all ages disturbed the world, have arisen from two causes.

1. It was not considered that no man has a right to require of any other man to give an account of his creed.

2. Men undertook to explain too much, and to know more than was revealed to them.

The Word of God reveals four grand doctrines:—The *Trinity in Unity*—the *Incarnation*—the *Atonement*—the *Resurrection.*

But these grand doctrines are not fully explained in Scripture. The *first,* the Trinity in Unity, is plainly declared; but the nature of this mysterious union is not unfolded. As to the *second,* the union of the Divine and human natures in Christ is told; but the nature of that union is not explained. As to the facts,—the coming of Christ in the flesh, and his death upon the cross as a full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice for the sins of the whole world; and that through Him, and Him alone, life and immortality will be conferred upon men after the death of the body,—which are the *third* and *fourth* branches of Revelation;—these facts are in the New Testament clearly asserted, and proposed to our belief. But why so stupendous an atonement should be required as the price of man's redemption, is not revealed; nor is it unfolded to us why this great humiliation should be performed on this little spot in Creation, our Earth, and what relation it bears to the other parts of the universe. Our ignorance however of the things that are not revealed, is no reason for withholding our belief from things that are.

Gregory of Neocæsarea (Panegyr. p. 72, D.) admits difficulties, and ascribes them to one of two causes: either, first, because God so willed it; or, secondly, because our natures, being now corrupt, are incapable of comprehending all.

It is analogous to God's dealings generally, that much should be concealed. He has revealed Himself in part only in all ages. For a long period of time He was not revealed at all, except to a single nation; and to this only in part. That nation had just so much knowledge as enabled them to fulfil God's purposes. The Holy Person for whose sake they were made a separate people, and for whose coming they were a preparation, was shadowed out in the types of their law and in the words of their Prophets. When that Holy Person came, He told what was sufficient for the guidance of His disciples; and the Spirit whom He sent assisted His servants with miraculous powers. But when the Gospel was spread abroad, those miraculous aids were withdrawn; and the Christian world was left to its own natural faculties, with only those ordinary assistances of the Spirit which faithful men have received and will receive in all times.

Among obscure things which belong to the *second* branch of the Christian doctrine, the mysterious union of the two natures—how they were united, and how they were separate; and again, how far they were united, and how far they were separate—has exercised the speculations of theologians for many ages, from the early times down to the sixth General Council, in A.D. 680.

Among obscure things which belong to the *third* branch are these :—

The origin of evil; or whence it came to pass that a created spirit conceived the idea of evil in his mind.

The foreknowledge of God, and the freedom of man's will: how these two principles are reconciled and compatible with each other.

Among those which belong to the *fourth* branch (the resurrection and the future state) we may number these obscurities :—

The intermediate state between the death of each man and the general resurrection.

The nature of the Millennium.

The condition of friends with respect to each other in the future world.

What gradation of ranks, and still more, what gradation of felicities, shall be allotted in that state.

II.

The Deist, who rejects Revelation because it contains mysteries which he cannot comprehend, is yet compelled to admit other mysteries equally beyond his reach,—mysteries to which he is conducted of necessity by his own reason. The eternal existence of God, infinite space, infinite duration, the perpetual presence of God in every part of infinite space at the same instant of time, His operation

upon matter, in first creating it, and then giving it form and properties,—all these the Deist arrives at by the deductions of reason. But is anything in the Gospel more hard to be understood than these mysteries? These are, every one of them, as much beyond the grasp of human intellect, as the Trinity in Unity, the Incarnation, the Atonement, and the Resurrection.

III.

There are only two things *in rerum naturâ*,—Mind and Matter; and mind is far more excellent than matter. But if the power and wisdom and goodness of the Creator are so marvellously displayed in the material world, how much more in the intellectual or spiritual!

We are but imperfectly acquainted with the Material world which is around us, and which we can see and hear and handle. It is not wonderful then that we should know still less of the Spiritual world, which is concealed from our view, and not perceptible by any of our senses.

IV.

Our Reason is God's gift. It is the inspiration of God (Gen. ii. 7; Job xxxii. 8). It is the voice of God speaking within us. By the right use of our

reasoning faculties we may know much of the attributes of God :—

His *α.* Unity.

β. Indivisibility.

γ. Spirituality.

δ. Omnipotence.

ε. Omniscience : Thales apud Cic. Leg. ii. 11.

ζ. Omnipresence.

η. Eternal existence.

θ. Justice.

ι. Holiness.

That He *created matter,* and therefore *the world, out of nothing.*

All these wonderful and adorable attributes of God we may discover without a revelation, by the deductions of our reason, by contemplating the acts of God in the visible world, and by a philosophical view of the nature of matter. But the mysteries unfolded in the Gospel,—the *Incarnation,* the *Atonement,* the *Resurrection,* the *Trinity in Unity,*—are not objects of reason, but of revelation. They can only be known by a revelation; and only so much of them can then be known as God thinks fit to reveal. Our reason here is to be applied, to know whether the revelation be from Heaven or not; whether the mysteries are confirmed by evidence; and whether they

are consistent with God's known attributes. Upon this our reason is to pronounce a judgment.

If any text of Scripture delivers an express and positive command, which *appears* to be contrary to our reason, we must obey it.

But if a text is ambiguous, and may receive two interpretations,—one conformably to our reason, the other contrary to our reason,—we must follow the former. *Εἰ ἀμφίβολον*, says Greg. Naz., *νικάτω τὸ φιλάνθρωπον.*

If, again, a text appears to express what is contrary to some other text in some other part of Scripture, as both of them have equal authority, we must follow that one of the two which is conformable to our reason, rather than the other.

We well know that this seeming contradiction is only to be ascribed to our limited view; that when the whole meaning is fully understood, there will be nothing in one text contrary to another text; that all the parts of Divine revelation are in entire harmony one with another.

When Scripture is silent, we may conjecture, provided that we do it reverently, and that we advance nothing contrary to the four great doctrines of revelation, and that we do not force our opinions on mankind, and compel others to assent to our conjectures.

The difficulties of such investigations may be re-

ferred, first, to the obscure nature of the subjects themselves; secondly, to the figurative and oriental language of the inspired writings. When this style came to be adopted by the Fathers, words came gradually to be taken for things, shadows for substances, types and figures for realities.

A third cause of obscurity or error was, that insulated texts were taken as absolute rules: instead of being considered with reference to the context and to other passages. There are no contradictions in the Word of God, but many contradictions in the interpreters of the Word. Ἐκ παντὸς πεπεισμένος, says Justin Martyr (Tryph. c. 65), ὅτι οὐδεμία γραφὴ τῇ ἑτέρᾳ ἐναντία ἐστὶν, αὐτὸς μὴ νοεῖν μᾶλλον ὁμολογήσω τὰ εἰρημένα.

V.

With respect to the inspiration of the Prophets, Evangelists, and Apostles, two things are to be noticed.

1. They did not know the full import of what they themselves delivered, but only so much as the Holy Spirit revealed to them.

2. They were not always under the influence of the Spirit; but the miraculous powers, and the gift of prophecy, were only occasionally granted: at other times they were left to their own judgments and faculties.

VI.

The Gospel, at its first establishment, owed but little of its success to the intellect of man. God works by the meanest agents. In the midst of the profound peace, the civilization, the luxury, the arts and knowledge of a mighty empire, twelve uninstructed men, from a despised province, changed the destinies of mankind. In the next age, the early Fathers of the Christian Church were men of slender abilities, deficient in judgment, neither careful in examining facts nor exact in reporting them; and quite incompetent to have forged the sacred books, or to have invented the mysterious doctrines which they delivered. It was not till Christianity had pervaded the whole empire, and was established beyond the power of man to overthrow it, that the cause was defended by human abilities, by genius and eloquence, and by the force of reason,—by Athanasius, and the Gregories, and Jerome, and Basil, and Chrysostom.

VII.

The mystery of the Trinity is not greater than the mystery of a First Cause. And yet the existence of a First Cause is an obvious fact, acknowledged by all philosophers, except the Atomists; and it is plain and

certain that if no First Cause had existed, nothing could have been at all. But if we attempt to meditate on the Attributes of the First Cause, how incomprehensible is the subject! That there should be a Being of immense power and wisdom, who had no beginning, who did not originate himself, who was not the cause of his own existence, and who owed his existence to no other cause—for then that other cause would be the First Cause, and we have still the same difficulty,—that this great incomprehensible Being should alone possess in himself necessary existence—the sole occupant of infinite space,—these characters are so wonderful, that the more we contemplate them, the more we feel our own insufficiency.

VIII.

The senses of man can perceive nothing except through the intervention of Matter. Whatever is visible to the Eye, or audible to the Ear, or palpable to the Touch, must have a material substance. No Spiritual Beings can be sensibly perceived unless they assume a Body. But we have no certainty that created spirits are in their own nature capable of assuming a material substance or acting upon matter. The EVER-BLESSED TRINITY, the one true and living God, Everlasting, Incorporeal, Omnipresent, Omniscient, Omnipotent, the Creator both of Spirit and

Matter, influences matter not only by the laws which He has himself prescribed, but by his direct agency. He communicates with men in whatever form it pleases Him to assume. He descends in the form of a dove, or of fiery tongues. He speaks in the whirlwind, or the flaming bush. Angels also at sundry times have assumed a bodily form. They have appeared to Adam when he was excluded from Paradise. They have conversed with the Patriarchs. They appear, armed with a sword, to Balaam. The angel who smote the people is seen in a visible form by David. They appear, clothed with bright apparel, to the disciples of Jesus. Evil spirits have assumed bodies; as in the time of our Saviour's ministry. The departed spirits of men have been seen in a bodily form: as Samuel by Saul; and Moses by Peter and James and John at the Transfiguration; and the departed saints by many after the Crucifixion. But all these appearances were miraculous, and appointed by the immediate will of God. We are not told, and have no reason to suppose, that angels, good or evil, or the departed spirits of men, have any power *inherent in themselves* of acting upon matter, or assuming a material substance, except when they are commissioned by the ONE LORD, the Author of all things both visible and invisible. In the parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus, the expressions, "Send him to my

father's house," and, "If they hear not Moses and the Prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead," are a proof, first, that the spirits of the departed have no power of themselves to appear to men; and, secondly, that it is not the will of God to permit them to appear.

We are not told, and we have no reason to suppose, that Spirit and Matter were ever united until the creation of Man. This is not refuted by the speculations of geologists concerning the structure of matter, or of races of animals anterior (as they think) to the date of Adam. Life and matter may have been united before the creation of Adam; but it does not follow that spirit or soul and matter were ever joined before. In the account contained in Genesis, man is the last thing created. Gregory Naz. (Or. xlv. p. 849) thinks the creation of man the first occasion on which the material and intellectual natures were combined: *οὕπω ἦν κρᾶμα ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων.*

IX.

The Mosaic account in Genesis i. is not a history of *all* creation. Angels are not mentioned in that account. And yet the creation of angels preceded the creation of the earth and of man. Created spirits had a beginning: there was a time, however remote, when those glorious beings were not. But if the cre-

ation of spirits is not mentioned by the sacred historian, he has not described all God's works. And if he has omitted to describe the creation of the spiritual world, we may affirm, without disparaging the sacred text, that he has omitted to describe some parts of the material creation; and that he has only related that portion of God's works which belonged to his immediate subject.

X.

The Immortality of the Soul may be considered in two ways. Either the *living soul* which God *breathed into man* was in its own nature immortal, and its mortality was imposed (at the sentence passed upon Adam) by the sovereign will and pleasure of the Creator miraculously changing its nature; or it was in its own nature mortal and perishable, like the body with which it was united, and was rendered immortal by an act of Divine power. It is most consonant to reason that the intellectual spark was in its own nature immortal, and that it became subject to death by a miraculous act of power.

Matter is destined to be immortal in the glorified bodies of men redeemed through Christ. Matter, in itself inert and lifeless, was perhaps elevated to this honour because the Eternal Word, the ever-blessed Son of God, had condescended to assume a body.

XI.

As the bounties of redemption extend to all mankind, all who die in infancy will participate in them. Their lot, as children of Adam, would have been extinction. Their lot, through the Redeemer, is life and immortality. As they cannot commit personal sin, they have never forfeited that gift. Their redemption then, by the grace of God through Christ, is secure. Now we know that even in civilized nations more than one-third of the species dies in infancy; in uncivilized countries, much more than one-third. To more than one-third part, then, of mankind, the gift of immortal life through Christ is undoubtedly secured without forfeiture.

XII.

We who live in Christian times are apt to be too favourable to ourselves, and too severe upon the heathens of old. It is not *our* merit, if we have a better moral code than they had. It was not *their* fault, if they never knew what they had never been taught. But if we compare our conduct with the lessons even of heathen moralists, we ought to feel our own deficiencies. *Their* doctrines were better than *our* practice.

They had juster notions of moral duties than might

have been expected under their disadvantages. Some doctrines of some sects among them were very erroneous. The Epicurean doctrines led to sensuality. The Stoics held self-murder to be lawful. But others had wiser views; justice, humanity, charity, the forgiveness of injuries, were not unknown to many great teachers. The speculations however of the best among them came far below the Gospel purity: which will excite no surprise when the different origin of the two Codes is remembered. The one was obtained by the speculations of men, whose intellects, although the undoubted gift of God, were yet unassisted by supernatural light; the other was dictated from heaven, and delivered by God himself.

But although the Gospel morality was of a purer standard than men had ever reached by their own unassisted powers, yet to teach a pure morality was a part only of the Gospel scheme. Mysteries which were hidden were now to be revealed. Life and immortality were to be brought to light. There were in the Divine dispensations and in the Divine nature secrets beyond the reach of man. The time was come when these were to be disclosed. The Greek philosophers had employed their energies with wonderful success in investigating the Deity, and had discovered many of His glorious attributes. But the four grand doctrines,—the Trinity in Unity, the Incarnation, the

Atonement, the Resurrection,—could not be penetrated by the mind of man: they were not the objects of reason, but of revelation.

XIII.

The Natural Law is not contrary to the Gospel Law. Nothing is permitted by the natural law which is not permitted by the Gospel law. Nothing is forbidden by the Gospel law which is not forbidden by the natural law. Intemperance, excess, violence, fraud, and other crimes against society and against the physical constitution of our bodies, were prohibited by the natural law, and bring their own punishment: and the opposite virtues, which are commanded by the Gospel law, are also enjoined by the natural law, as conducing to the happiness of society collectively and of each member of it.

XIV.

The only laudable motive for any action is the desire of pleasing God. If this motive is in the mind, indifferent actions—*ἀδιάφορα*—become virtues. If this motive be wanting, good acts lose their character of goodness, and become indifferent.

XV.

The mediatorial office of the Redeemer commenced

at the moment of the fall of Adam: it terminates at the general Judgment. What interval of time divides these two epochs is not revealed to us. Almost six thousand years have already passed.* We will assume that the total space from the creation of Adam to the final Judgment is ten thousand years, which probably exceeds the true amount. Then this term of ten thousand years—a vast period in our estimate, but in truth an inconsiderable fraction of time compared with eternity—divides the eternity which precedes from the eternity which follows, as a line falling at right angles upon another line divides it into two parts. In the eternity which preceded, the Great First Cause created those innumerable spiritual beings invisible to us, and the material and visible

* The Author's view with respect to the present age of the world may be gathered from the following passage in Mr. Elliott's Preface to his fourth edition of his invaluable 'Horæ Apocalypticæ,' published 1851:—"On the view of the *coming future* presented in the 'Horæ,' I have first to state that Mr. Fynes Clinton, whose well-known 'Fasti' are so highly appreciated by the literary world, and whose Hebrew Chronology is followed in the 'Horæ,' has, in reply to my inquiries, obligingly informed me that, after careful consideration of the various arguments which have been urged against it, he is of opinion that that Chronology remains unshaken, and is correct. Thus, in his judgment, nothing has been adduced to contravene the view there propounded of our world's age being approximately within fifteen or sixteen years of its six thousandth year (this was written in 1851) from the creation of man. A fact this, which cannot but be deeply interesting to the prophetic student: though Mr. Clinton's calculations of course had no reference to, and were in no respect influenced by, Scripture prophecy."—*Editor.*

substances,—those millions of globes, with their attendant planets, which move in infinite space. The ten thousand years, that small point, which divides the eternity which precedes from the eternity that follows, contains the history of the entire human race. Then, by that wonderful organization of the sexes by which the command to increase and multiply was fulfilled, hundreds of thousands of millions of human beings are brought into life, whose destiny for the eternity that is to follow will be fixed at the final Judgment.

XVI.

To ————.

Never exaggerate anything. Never insult the understandings of your auditors. Remember that you are to address reasonable beings. State nothing that is contrary to the Attributes of God. In the Gospel scheme everything is *above* our reason. Assert this proposition boldly and without reserve; but never forget that there can be nothing in the Gospel *contrary* to reason. If you have not logic enough to discern the difference, you are not fit to be a preacher. Use no conventional topics, till you have satisfied yourself that they are useful and true.

Be natural and sincere in the pulpit. Let not your hearers have to say of you, "He delivers in the

pulpit professional declamations to us, but out of the pulpit he acts like other men." In a word, be the same man in the pulpit that you are out of it. A preacher is in a different position from that of any other public speaker. On other occasions, the speaker addresses an intelligent assembly, who are generally acquainted with the matters discussed, and are men of full age; and he is checked by the consideration that, if he utters what is false or absurd, he will be answered. But a preacher addresses a congregation of whom one-third are children under the age of puberty; and of the rest by far the greater part are uninstructed persons from the lower ranks of society, or nervous and susceptible females. Not one in ten of his auditors is, from age, experience, or education, a competent judge: and the preacher knows that he is not to be answered,—that any error of interpretation or of reasoning will be heard in silence. Do not take advantage of this, to say carelessly or rashly what you would not venture to say before an instructed audience, and an opponent ready to answer you; lest you bring Gospel truth into contempt by your mode of stating it.

XVII.

The Tractarian school would make Christianity a religion of forms, and ceremonies, and observances,

which are the inventions of men and not of Divine appointment. They would give to the clergy powers which they cannot have, and were never intended to have. They are intolerant against all who differ from them.

The Evangelical school are more sincere and honest than the others: they do not insist upon either of these points.

XVIII.

To ————.

I wonder that you can admire so superstitious a book as Nelson's 'Fasts and Festivals.' In the first place, it is founded on the false and groundless assumption that the clergy may devise forms and observances at their pleasure, and that the laity have nothing to do but to obey them. Nelson was a pious and good man, but extremely narrow-minded and bigoted. He has not a shadow of authority for his positions. Fasts and festivals were not appointed by the Apostles, nor in the age which immediately followed them. The 25th of December for the Nativity was not appointed till three hundred years after the death of St. Paul. Chrysostom, in a sermon at Christmas 387, distinctly testifies that this day was first observed ten years before. This fact Nelson has kept from his readers: if ignorantly, he is to be cen-

sured for undertaking to dictate to others without duly informing himself; if knowingly, he is liable to the severe charge of concealing the truth. The Presentation in the Temple and the Annunciation were not appointed to be observed till the reign of Justinian or Justin II.: Nelson therefore has no foundation for referring these observances to the primitive Church. He calls upon the laity to obey the clergy in these matters, and appeals to one of the Canons on the subject: but he must have known that the Canons never had the assent of Parliament, and are not the law of the land. And his own Orders were inconsistent with what he required from others; for Nelson himself was a seceder from the Church. He was associated with the non-juring clergymen, Kettlewell, Hickes, Spinkes, and others, who had separated from the Established Church in the reign of William, and excited the people to rebel against the Government. I do not blame Nelson for consulting his own conscience, and separating from the Church, which he had a full right to do. But he cannot be too much censured for saying one thing and doing another thing; for requiring of others that obedience to the clergy which he did not exhibit in his own conduct.

Of his superstition we have another proof. Among other works, Nelson wrote a treatise asserting a dogma that the bread and wine in the Sacrament, after

consecration, underwent a miraculous change into some other substances. The dogma was so objectionable, that Waterland wrote an express treatise against it.

The observation of Saints' days as holidays would have a demoralizing effect upon the mass of the people, who would make those holidays times of riot and excess. In country parishes an annual feast is held, anciently appointed in honour of the patron saint of the parish church, and at those times riots and disorders among the lower classes are prevalent. If Saints' days were observed as holidays, you would add so many more days to those seasons of intemperance. Some few *religieuses*,—some pious old ladies, who would be glad to have an object for occupying their morning hours,—would attend the services of the Church on those occasions. But I doubt whether among these persons the practice would tend to good: for many would come by degrees to think that these observances would excuse them from the practice of weightier matters,—purity, humility, charity, and the like. The Roman Church is almost wholly occupied with outward observances: yet the most profligate and corrupt state of domestic manners is found in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria; while the purest morals are met with in Protestant countries. The lamentable depravity which prevails in the former

countries is to be ascribed mainly to the pernicious effects of auricular confession. But some part of this evil is to be imputed to the notion that will intrude itself, that ceremonies and forms will avail, though other duties are omitted.

The authority upon which the Saints' days stand in our calendar ought to be considered. At the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, when the Protestant religion was restored, the question whether there should be Saints' days in the calendar was considered by the Convocation, and sharply and fully debated. The Saints' days were carried only by a SINGLE VOTE: for 59 members voted for Saints' days, 58 for omitting them. When therefore it is said that a Saint's day is commanded to be kept holy, this *command of the Church* means the decision of 117 *clergymen* upon a question, upon which 59 of the 117 voted one way, and 58 the other.

THE END.

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